The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

The Secession Question Before Congress.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES.

Passage of a Ten Million Treasury Note Bill in the House.

POSITIVE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

A Bold Manifesto from Hon. John Minor Botts.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The debate in the Senate to-day seems to augur rather badly for the preservation of the Union. The speech of Gen. DAVIS, while it was dignified and parliamentary, was well calculated to obliterate the last hope for conciliation. The speeches delivered by Senator IVERSON, and others of his calibre, do much to aid the Union cause, but the cool, deliberate, dignified remarks of the Mississippi Senator are truly dangerous, and are to be deeply regretted. Never has the Senate appeared before so impressed with its responsibility.

When Senator DOUGLAS announced that he ignored party, the galleries resounded with applause. All eyes were turned on Senator MASON, as he seems the self-constituted moderator for the Senate; and this Union music grating harshly on the Senatorial ear, he gave his usual notice that if repeated, he should insist on having the galleries cleared.

The remarks of Senator DIXON were well received and universally approved by Southern men. He believed our difficulties could be settled; and if they were not, history would record that it was because the statesmen of the present day were incompetent for their duty. The difficulty was, precipitation on one hand and blind incredulity on the other.

The whole debate to-day has but increased the apprehensions here.

In the House, there was literally no effect produced, the speeches being regarded as only a waste of breath. They indicated nothing. The declaration of Mr. SICKLES, that New-York City would declare her independence, was evidently to check Charleston and other seaboard cities which are looking to great benefits arising from disunion.

The Republicans object to the assumption that SICKLES represents New-York, and pronounce his declarations absurd, unfounded and illogical. The country members from New-York laugh at it, and the Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio men laugh at it. The subject has, however, been seriously mooted.

The passage of the Treasury Note Bill was fully anticipated, and it will receive the approval of the Senate. It reaches the pockets of every member, and hence is popular in both houses of Congress.

Secretary COBB has at last resigned, but his successor has not been nominated, although rumor says differently. One report is that Mr. GUTHRIE has been named, and another that Mr. HOLT takes the Treasury and Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH takes the Post Office Department. Still another rumor is that Mr. SCHELL goes into the Cabinet. All I know is, that no nomination has been made.

Secretary THOMPSON is in trouble about the seeds purchased in Europe. They have all been retained for non-payment of export duty, and our Minister, instead of settling the duty and forwarding them, is squabbling over the matter, until the seeds will fail to arrive here in time for the planting season, and the whole appropriation will be lost.

A delegation of the Stockbridge Indians, formerly of New-York, now of Wisconsin, arrived here to-day, and had an interview with Commissioner GREENWOOD. Mr. SLINGERLAND, Councillor, and HENDRICKS, Sachem, compose the delegation. They are handsome, intelligent men, well dressed, and advanced in civilization. Their purpose is to secure a change of location from their present inhospitable and dreary reservation.

Serious difficulty is arising concerning the public printing. FORD, the House printer, has not arrived, and BOWMAN, the Senate printer, is in great difficulty to know what course to pursue. If the present reduction of forty per cent. is continued, all work must cease, as the printers cannot go on under the present contracts. The Committee on Printing, I understand, will report the facts in a few days, and immediate action will be called for.

Mr. TRESCOTT, bearer of the President's Message to South Carolina, was also charged with the duty of consulting the State authorities as to their purposes after the ordinance of secession was passed. He returned, last evening, and reports everything quiet, and no danger of a collision with the Federal Government. The whole arrangement is perfectly understood, and things remain in *statu quo* until after the Commissioner shall have failed to arrange for a peaceable separation.

Secretary THOMPSON will soon follow Mr. COBB. He entered his office to-day—but did nothing more than look over a few letters on his table.

The letter of Mr. BOTTS, published this morning, created quite a sensation. It is very generally circulated, and is pronounced patriotic and able.

The question is being mooted, if the Union breaks up, whether the policy of New-England and North Eastern New-York will not be at once to establish an independent Confederacy, and build up a Government peculiarly adapted to the capital and manufacturing interests of that section. The proposition rather staggers the Cotton States.

Senators DAVIS, IVERSON, BROWN, and the leading secessionists in the House, give their undivided opinion that the Union can never be reunited upon a different basis from the present. The plot to defeat LINCOLN's inauguration by a refusal of all the Democratic Senators to appear in the Senate, is now given up by all, as enough Democrats declare their intention to remain at all hazards to leave a constitutional majority.

No member has been paid more than seven hundred dollars of his salary, and all have received that amount who have applied for it. Statements to the contrary are incorrect, although a few negotiated their certificates with outside parties.

The report received here, that a great riot had occurred in New-York, only excited the Northern men, and gave force to the secession movement. It was soon denied, and laughed at.

Senator LATHAM represents California as loyal to the Union, and not willing to break allegiance with it, while BURCH and SCOTT, of the House, think she will inevitably secede.

Much surprise is expressed that Northern Democrats complain of Speaker PENNINGTON's appointment of the Committee on the Union, inasmuch as a purpose is manifest to give all sides a fair hearing, and the Union men have a clear majority, the theory being that the party having a majority in the State was entitled to a member of the Committee. The Speaker did not intend to ignore any interest, but could make it up in no other just manner.

A messenger from South Carolina arrived to-day, bringing the vote of that State for President for the ensuing four years. He delivered the vote and drew the pay for his services. Much surprise is expressed by those who know this, as the Secession Representatives from that State have frequently declared that South Carolina was virtually out of the Union, and would not transmit the vote for President. Some went so far as to say the Electoral Colleges of the Cotton States would not even meet, and they have refused to vote on certain occasions in the House on the same ground. The vote transmitted was for BRECKINRIDGE. This act strengthens the belief men have, that the South does not actually wish to secede, and is only playing an immense game of bluff.

Dispatches and letters come in to members, from all sections of the country, making all sorts of inquiries, and manifesting great anxiety on account of the danger to the Union. The report that another riot occurred in Boston on Sunday is doing the Union cause no good. The leading men think things have gone too far for any demonstrations North to do any good. They are pronounced disgraceful by all parties, and as only tending to produce discord and trouble elsewhere. Assurances come from all quarters South that no hostile demonstrations are intended; that they are only arming for defence. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The President has just been assured, from an authentic source, that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the possession of the forts guarding Charleston harbor during the remainder of his Administration.

There now seems no doubt that Mr. COBB has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury. His friends say he will repair to Georgia on Thursday, he being a candidate for member of the State Convention, to assemble on the 7th of January. He did not attend the three last Cabinet meetings.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1860.

The excitement here is merging into sullenness; and the conviction grows stronger that the experiment of secession *is sure to be tried.* The evidences of public sentiment received here from various sources seem to indicate that the Secessionists would be satisfied with nothing less than continued control of the Government by operation of new amendments to the Constitution,—and that even those classes in the North who are suffering most by the pending paralysis in trade and finance, are nearly unanimous in the determination *never* to assent to the extension of Slavery another inch,—or to any new guarantees for its protection.

Nevertheless the prevailing tone here is moderate,—and the Republicans certainly are saying or doing nothing calculated to fan the flames.

The TIMES looks well to me—never better; and I read it with renewed interest day by day.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE

After prayer, the journal was read.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the Standing Committees of last session were ordered to be continued.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved that the resolution relative to the overland mail be referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a memorial from THADDEUS HYATT, praying that relief be provided for the sufferers in Kansas. Mr. SUMNER cited similar instances, and suggested that the relief could be afforded either by an appropriation of money or land. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Homestead Bill passed its first reading.

The resolution of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) on Federal Affairs, was called up. Mr. POWELL said events were rapidly crowding upon us, which, were they not speedily suppressed, would result in a dissolution of the Government. The resolution proposed legislation to give power for the correction of evils. Duty to the country requires us to act promptly. The eleventh amendment to the Constitution was made in 1794, and in 1803 the twelfth was made. Our fathers acted in emergencies, and so can we.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to strike out part of the resolution, leaving in only so much as referred to Federal Affairs, and that it be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) inquired whether additional legislation was necessary to maintain the Constitution.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) inquired what was intended by "amendments?"

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he would vote for the resolution. An amendment to the Constitution, or a legal enactment, unless popular sentiment goes with it, or the strong arm of the Government goes with it, is not worth a straw. Our efforts must be to bring about public sentiment, or alternatively we must arm the Federal Government with physical power to enforce the Constitution everywhere.

Mr. LATHAM said California will remain with the Union—the great North and West—no matter what occurs. The Pacific Railroad was the great desideratum of her people.

Mr. POWELL accepted Mr. COLLAMER's proposition to strike out.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said the management of the Government is in the hands of the Democratic Party. We were told the Union is in danger of disruption, and will fall to pieces. I feel it my duty to support the proposition, as it looks toward allaying the excitement and will bring back harmony and fraternal feeling. He was far above party considerations. I will cordially give my support to the resolution. The Committee will decide promptly for the harmony and peace of the country. (Applause.)

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said I am ready to act with anybody who will look to the settlement of this question, or who will preserve the Constitution. (Applause.) I trust we may lay aside all petty grievances, feuds and jealousies, and look to our country, not our party, on the occasion. (Applause.) I desire to hear no words of party while meeting and discussing the questions upon which the fate of the country depends. (Applause.)

President BRECKINRIDGE arose and said he deemed it the duty of the Chair to enforce the rules of decorum.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—It is an indignity to the Senate for the galleries to express approbation or disapprobation. I trust, if it occurs again, the presiding officer will have the galleries cleared. It is an indignity to the Senate. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said, the proposition presented is not very hopeful of a good result. It has been suggested, as a cure for the public evil, to invest the Federal Government with physical power, such as rightly belongs to the minority alone. Some refer the evil to party. Sir, we have fallen upon times when party politics were shaken. Now men must look more rightly, and rise to a higher altitude. We must feel alike patriotic, and look danger in the face. We must inquire, what is the evil? The diagnosis of the disease must be taken before prescribing. If the present evil is the fault of the Government, there must be legislation to meet it. Our fathers learned wisdom of Rome. Greece once was a consolidated Government, Rome a confederacy of States only—we, a Union of States, forming a more perfect Union form, in my judgment, the best Government instituted among men. It is only necessary to carry it out in the spirit that it was formed. Our fathers made a Union of friendly States—now hostility has been substituted for fraternity. I don't intend to review the war of crimination and recrimination, but call on all men who have hearts, and who love the Union, to look the danger in the face. What is the remedy? Is it to coerce the people? The Union will be shattered into thirty-three fragments. Ours is a Representative Government. Our fathers did not make it for warring upon each other. These, indeed, are degenerate sons if they leave their forge and rivet the chains around them. The remedy lies only in the hearts of the people, and therefore I turn to the side and ask the question, Is not the majority section now the section which threatens a dissolution of the Union? Our people are prepared to do justice. Talk to me about repealing the Fugitive Slave law; that has as little to do as the symptom to the disease. What care we though all the personal liberty bills are repealed? Would that give us the Union our fathers left us? The remedy is in the patriotism and affection of the people, if they exist. In all free goverments the laws rest with popular opinion; if they don't they are powerless. We must now deal with facts as they occur. Our separation from the mother country was peaceable. Our fathers fought the war of the revolution to maintain the rights of the Declaration of Independence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The motion to excuse Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, (Dem.,) from service on the Select Committee of Thirty-three, to take into consideration the perilous condition of the country coming up—

Mr. HAWKINS further explained why he did not wish to serve on the Committee. He had been guided by his own ideas as to what was appropriate on this occasion. The solution of the question and the conclusion being so simple, he acted entirely on his own responsibility. It was true that after he had marked out his course he asked the opinion of the great majority of the extreme Southern members, and they, with one or two exceptions, agreed with him. By virtue of the powers intrusted to him, he might act on a Committee under circumstances different from those now existing, but he could not now do so, as Florida has initiated measures for a State Convention on the 3d of January, and will take such steps as will be compatible with her dignity and honor. It was true that the population of Florida had been retarded by untoward circumstances. She is numerically weak, but for that she is not the less sovereign, and is entitled to all the rights and immunities of the other sovereign States. Florida cannot be forced to remain in the Union if she wants to go out. Such an attempt would be resisted by ten times the number of Federal troops marched against her. The Southern States are pledged to do it. Virginia stands pledged not to see a sovereign State coerced, if she thinks the time has arrived when her honor and safety require her to go out of the Union. Florida, he repeated, is determined to settle for herself and in her own way the mode and manner of redress, without trusting to Congressional compromises, which have never been productive of peace and harmony. The component parts of this Committee were peculiarly unfortunate and ill-advised. If the Speaker had consulted his own judgment and the honest dictates of his pure and manly heart, he (HAWKINS) believed the material of the Committee would have been very different. No Democratic member from the Northwest is on the Committee. The interests of that section have been singularly ignored. The material of the Committee is most incongruous and heterogeneous, and as a sample of others, he did not believe that the appointment of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, was fair and appropriate. Maryland at the last session of her Legislature passed a resolution denouncing that gentleman more particularly for voting for Mr. PENNINGTON for Speaker, and by that vote constituting him the presiding officer of this House. The people of Maryland, as well as of the entire South, assumed this ground, namely, that every Southern man who thus voted for Speaker was a traitor to that section, and that vote is also regarded as in opposition to Slavery.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) in explanation, said that his vote for Mr. PENNINGTON was not given for the object the gentleman attributed, namely—opposition to any section—but as a National vote for a National man.

Mr. HAWKINS—I was speaking of Southern men.

Mr. BRIGGS—I beg pardon.

Mr. HAWKINS—If you were not an Alexander, I am satisfied you would be a Diogenes. He proceeded to say that Maryland being a noble State will be true to her destiny when the proper time arrives. Mr. DAVIS is not a proper representative of Maryland. The appointment of the Committee is a constructive fraud, as some persons believe it is a great pacificator, to heal our wounds and produce a political millenium. The effect, if carried out, would be to demoralize and degrade the South. He was sorry the proposition came from one of the noble sons of the South. The Republicans have no idea of yielding anything. It was ridiculous to try to stop the Slavery agitation. The only man who is authorized to speak for Mr. LINCOLN is Senator TRUMBULL, who says the interpretation of the Presidential election is that his Administration will be on the side of freedom, meaning thereby opposition to Slavery. He (HAWKINS) might be called a Cataline, but he wished to utter a few words of warning. He would tell the North, speaking by the book, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are certain to secede from the Union—Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are sure to follow.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.) rose and addressed the House. He said: Sir, inasmuch as I am compelled by the rules of the House to vote upon the question of excusing the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HAWKINS) from serving upon this Committee, I desire, in a few words, to assign my own reasons for the vote I shall give. With many of the reasons assigned by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HAWKINS) I, as a representative from one of the Free States of this Union, have nothing to do; but there are considerations which impel me, as such representative, to vote for the motion to excuse. It is idle, Sir, to attempt to coerce a gentleman to serve upon this Committee who assigns such reasons as the gentleman from Florida has given; and in justice to him and to his State, but, above all, to the very purpose of the Committee itself, I cannot so vote. It is simply unreasonable to begin propositions for peace and reconciliation by attempting to compel the members of this House to serve upon a Committee raised for the very purposes of peace and conciliation. What prospect, in God's name—and I speak it reverently—is there of any final settlement when you are thus obliged to begin with compulsion to fill up this Committee? I pass by without comment the consideration, pressed by the gentleman from Florida, that this proposition of a Committee might with far more propriety and effect have come from the Republican Party in this House—that party which has just triumphed in the election, which is the culminating point of all our controversies, and of the dangers which surround us, and that, with great honor to himself, and with great and soothing good it might have been to the whole country, full of alarm and excitement now. The gentleman who was Chairman of this Committee, distinguished for his age, his experience, his eloquence, his moderation, to say nothing of his position as the leader of that party, might have assumed the responsibility of taking the initiative in that great work of reconciliation and reconstruction, which alone can save us now, instead of allowing it to be devolved upon the representation of that particular spot at Harper's Ferry, which Abolition madness and fanaticism selected as the weakest point of assault along the entire slaveholding borders of this Confederacy. I pass by, also, the cumbersome construction of the Committee with the remark, that a counsel never fights, and a Committee of thirty-three members will never agree upon anything—at least not a Committee so weak, so diffused, so diluted as to be ultimately inadequate to the solution of the greatest, gravest and most difficult and perplexing question ever presented in modern history. I will not say as much, Sir, as the possibility that all the labors of this Committee may all end in nothing, and in worse than nothing; nor will I even remark, as the gentleman has done, upon the peculiar position of this Committee, in having men placed upon it who represent nobody, not even themselves, or who are peculiarly odious and distasteful to the section from which they come, and are those calculated far more to embarrass and defeat than to advance the avowed purpose for which the Committee was framed. But there is one consideration which will absolutely preclude me from voting to coerce any man to act upon this Committee. The gentleman from Florida has alluded to it, but he has not gone far enough. There is not one single representative of the Democratic Party upon this Committee from the sixteen Free States east of the Rocky Mountains. The Pacific is indeed represented—no thanks to him, however. It was HOBSON's choice, because there is no representative here from California, though Mr. LINCOLN, by the division in the ranks of his opponents, was enabled to secure the vote of that State. The intelligent and excellent gentleman from Oregon (Mr. STOUT) is upon the Committee, because he is so unfortunate as to have no colleague, though to tell the truth, I should not have been surprised to have seen that gentleman supplanted by HORACE GREELEY, or possibly by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. THAYER,) though I think perhaps that member is a little too much tinctured with the doctrine of squatter sovereignty to suit the times. But I repeat, there is not one solitary representative east of the Rocky Mountains; and that mighty host, numbering one million six hundred thousand, which for so many years has stood as a vast breakwater against the wind and waves of the storms of sectionalism, and upon whose constituent element at least this country must so much depend, now in the midst of the great events which are thronging thick upon us, for all hope of preservation now and of restoration hereafter. Sir, is any man here insane enough to imagine for a moment that in the midst of these scenes the great Northern and Great Western Democracy, so essential an element, and by far the most numerous element of the great Democratic Party, which for so many years has moulded the policy and controlled the destinies of this Republic—that a party which has given to the country some of the greatest and proudest of her sons—that party which placed upon the statute books some of the most important acts of legislation, which have endured through all time—that such a section of such a party is to be thus literally ignored, insulted and thrust aside as of no value? I tell you you mistake the character of the men you have to deal with. We are in a minority now, indeed, at the ballot-box. We bow quietly to the popular will thus expressed. We are defeated, but not conquered, and he is a fool in the history of this world who thinks that in the midst of the stirring and revolutionary events which are upon us, sixteen hundred thousand men, born free and now the equals of their brethren—men whose every pulse throbs with the spirit of liberty—will tamely submit to be degraded to inferiority and reduced to political servitude? Never, never, while there is but one man to strike a blow at the oppressor. Sir, we love this Union, and more than that we obey the Constitution. We are here, a gallant little band of less than thirty men, to represent a million and a half of freemen. We are here to maintain the Constitution which makes the Union, and to exact and to yield that equality of rights which makes the Constitution worth preserving. That is our mission. We are ready, Sir, to do all, to suffer all, in this cause of, I thank God, our common country. By no vote, or pledge, or act of ours, here or elsewhere, shall anything be done to impair, or defile, or overthrow this, the grandest temple of human liberty ever erected in any age; but we demand to worship at the very foot of the altar, and not, as servants and inferiors, in the outer courts of the sanctuary. Sir, let me tell you that if this great polity of reconciliation and restoration is to go on, it is to this very army of conservative men that you are to look, at least for its consummation. I tell the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. CORWIN,) the Chairman of this Committee, that if he would do anything effectually to correct public sentiment in our common State, it is to the two hundred thousand men not in his own party, together with such others as he may be able to carry over with him, that he is to trust by the vindication of such measures for any reconciliation and adjustment which his Committee may propose, and this House and the Senate may adopt. And so it is in in every free State of this Union. And yet, Sir, that powerful minority reckoned by millions, including the country extending from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, made up of men by whose right hand this Government is to be defended, maintained and restored, is as voiceless upon this Committee as the sands upon the seashore. Can any good result from it so constituted? Ought any man to be compelled to serve upon such a Committee? I speak now, for the moment, as a Western man. I thank the gentleman from Florida cordially for the kindly sentiments to which he has given utterance. Sir, all the Northwest have a deeper interest in the preservation of this Government, as it is in its present form, than any other section. Look at the map. Hemmed in, isolated, cut off from the seaboard upon every side, a thousand miles and more from the mouth of the Mississippi, whose free navigation under the law of nations we demand and will have at every cost, with nothing left except our great inland seas, where are we to seek an outlet for our foreign communication? Here we have fifteen hundred miles of southern frontier, but a little narrow strip of seventy miles and less from Virginia to Mississippi binding us on the east, Ohio is the isthmus that connects the South with the British possessions. The Rocky Mountains separate us from the Pacific coast—where is to be our outlet? What are we to do when you shall have broken up and destroyed this Government? Sir, we are seven States now, with fourteen Senators and fifty-one Representatives, and a population of nine millions. We have an empire equal in area to the third of Europe, and we do not mean to be the dependency of, or a province either, of the East or South, nor yet an inferior or secondary power upon this continent; and if we cannot succeed in securing a maritime border upon other terms, then we will cleave our way to the sea coast with the sword. A nation of warriors, we may be a tribe of shepherds. And yet nearly one-half of the people of that vast empire, which so soon is to perform an important part in the affairs of this continent, is utterly ignored and excluded from this committee. Meantime, one hundred thousand votes, represented here upon this floor by sixteen members, are silenced and disfranchised in its arrangement. Such is your Committee, and I cannot and will not vote to compel any man to serve upon it. Sir, the time is short, the danger is imminent, the malady is deep-seated and fast extending. Whatsoever is to be done must be done at once, and it must be done thoroughly. Every remedy must go right straight home to the seat of the disease. Let us have no delay, no Convention, no miserable temporizing expedients, otherwise not the secession of a few States only, but the total and absolute disruption of this whole Government, is inevitable. Sir, we are standing here this day, acting in the age of posterity, and we have solemn duties to the whole country to perform, and if we do not discharge them instantly and aright, not poppy nor mandoragona, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, will medicine us to that sweet sleep which yesterday we owned. Sir, in the name of the Democracy of sixteen States of this Union, I protest against the arrangement of this Committee. My motives may be misinterpreted now. Be it so. Time will in a little while vindicate them.

A BOLD PROTEST AGAINST DISUNION.

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS PROTESTING AGAINST SECESSION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been endeavoring to *make* an opportunity for some days past, to answer your very friendly and *seductive* letter, but my whole time, day and night, has been so constantly occupied with matters that could not be postponed, that until the present, I have been compelled to defer it—and even now I must be brief.

I speak of your letter as being seductive; I refer, of course, to those portions which hold out promises of future greatness, if I will "seize upon the present occasion with a nervous grasp, and guide the movement in favor of secession," which you think is fixed and inevitable; and, many a charming woman has sacrificed her honor and her reputation to the insidious tempter, under far less imposing circumstances than those you present for my consideration; but it was only because they had not the firmness to say, as I do now say to you, in the language of our Saviour—"*Get thee behind me, Satan.*"

I do not concur with you in opinion, that the dissolution of the Union is inevitable; the sky looks threatening, I grant you, but so it has done before, and yet the clearest sunshine has succeeded, without a shower of rain or peal of thunder—so I trust it will be again. But if it should be otherwise, and the Government of the United States is to be overthrown, no part of the *folly*, the *wickedness*, or the crime, shall be charged upon me, either by the wise and good men of the present age, or of generations yet to come.

True, South Carolina has rushed on with a headlong impetuosity, wholly unsuited to the gravity of the occasion, as if she were afraid to trust herself with *time* for calm deliberation, relying more upon the passion than the wisdom of her people; and it may be, that under a ridiculous, and false idea of a becoming pride, and true greatness, she may involve herself in very serious difficulty; she may even declare herself out of the Union; she did so by Ordinance in Convention in 1833; but still the Union was not rent asunder, nor will it now be, as I think; no other State is likely to go with her, and what is best, and surest of all, Virginia *certainly will not* in her present state of mind.

If I could see the least semblance of justification in the attitude South Carolina has assumed, I would sympathize with her—but I cannot, for reasons already given in my speech, which you say you have just read. I see nothing in that position but *plain, bold, daring, flat-footed rebellion, against*, and *treason* to, the rest of the States, and I cannot, under any contingency, be induced to take sides with her in her disloyalty and treachery. Who can ask it of me when her own most trusted and active leader, Mr. YANCEY, in his Montgomery speech, said:

> "If I understand my distinguished friend from Virginia, (Mr. PRYOR,) the election of a Black Republican President would be an issue for disunion. I understand my learned colleague, (Mr. HILLIARD,) to say that upon that issue he would be ready to dissolve the Union. I say with all deference to my colleagues here, that no more inferior issue could be tendered to the South upon which we could dissolve the Union, than the loss of an election. When I am asked to raise the flag of *revolution* against an election under the forms of law and the Constitution, *I am asked to do an unconstitutional thing*, according to the Constitution as it now exists. I am asked to put myself in the position of a REBEL, of a TRAITOR; in a position, where, if the Government should succeed, and put down the *revolution*, I and my friends can be arraigned before the Supreme Court of the United States, and *there be sentenced to be hanged, for violating the Constitution and laws of my country.*"

Such is the admission of the leader whom you propose to follow, and you make an earnest appeal to me to unite with you in assuming the position of a *rebel* and a *traitor*, for which I may be sentenced to be hanged for violating the Constitution and laws of my country. Pardon me, my respected, but impetuous friend, *but I had rather not*; I am impelled by every consideration of honor and duty to decline your very polite invitation.

Do you doubt, or does any sensible and reflecting man doubt, that Mr. YANCEY described truly the situation which every man occupies who favors the movement of South Carolina, because of the election of Mr. LINCOLN? for even she does not pretend that she would have occupied her present position if LINCOLN had been defeated, and yet, are you not surprised to see so many of our own people turning "rebels" and "traitors" at her bidding?—are you not indeed surprised at yourself? *Rebel* and traitor! Very imposing and high-sounding designations in the estimation of some, perhaps, but I have no particular desire that they should attach to my name—either now, or in after life. *My aspirations do not run in that line.*

South Carolina, spurning the counsels and coöperation of Virginia and other Southern States, has of her own accord, and upon her own hook, chosen to raise a mighty and a fearful issue with the General Government, and upon the General Government rests the responsibility of settling the question. Hands off and fair-play to both, say I. In its present stage, we have nothing to do with it, and, so far as I am concerned, I turn her over to "Uncle Sam," and if she can maintain her position against that respectable and powerful old gentleman, let her have all the honor and glory and benefit of the achievement to herself. I hope she may have a good and merry time of it. She will still be a State of the Union, IN a state of rebellion, and I have not a shadow of a doubt either of the right or the power to control her; the only question would be, *Is it worth while?* Would it not be better to let her go out, and stay out, until she had made the experiment, and, like the prodigal son, return to her home to eat up the fatted calf?

But that unfortunately would lead to another perplexing difficulty, which is, that it would amount to an acknowledgment, that we have no Government, and never had one; that our fathers were a set of old fools and fogies, who thought they were making for their posterity a Government that would endure forever, whilst it was nothing more than a mere voluntary association of States, to be *tolerated* only so long as it was *entirely* convenient and agreeable to all the parties to remain in it, but that the moment it became irksome to any one State, it might be broken up, as readily as an ordinary party at whist, whenever one of the partners happened to tire or grow drowsy—and it requires but little reflection to satisfy any reasonable man, that if the doctrine of the right of secession is once recognized by the Government, all its powers cease at once, even although the doctrine may not be carried into effect. The Government is now supported by loans and Treasury notes, and has been with the exception of short intervals for the last twenty-five years. What credit would the Government be entitled to, and what could it obtain, either at home or abroad, if it were understood that any one State might at any moment break up the Government, and thus cancel the debt, as South Carolina now proposes to cancel hers?

When should we be safe in *declaring war* for the defence of our honor, or our rights, or for the protection of our people, if in the midst of the war, the Union could be dissolved, and the Government destroyed, whenever some one of the States might be disappointed in the election of her favorite candidate for the Presidency, or because her interest would be promoted by doing so, *or because it would enhance the price of cotton to open a direct trade with the enemy!* What Government on earth would thereafter treat with us, as one of the *nations* of the world? or treat us with respect? I do not wish to be disrespectful to anybody—and most surely not to you, but I hope you will pardon me for saying, that one of the inconceivable and irreconcilable things of this world to my mind, is that an idea, of such unmixed and unmitigated nonsense and absurdity as that of the right of a State to secede at pleasure, should ever have obtained a place in the mind of any man, who was not an absolute lunatic. Men's minds are differently organized, I know, and we see things through different optics, and I dare say, you and others look upon me, in the same light, as I look upon you and upon them. Well, be it so; *honors are easy*, and we break even.

It has become quite a favorite and fashionable mode of expression to say, "*this is not a Government of force; the Government was not made by force, and cannot be kept together by force.*"

It is very true that the Government was not made by force, and it is *for that very reason* that there is no right to break it up, and that it can be kept together by force. Whether that is a desirable mode of doing it is altogether a different question. If *it had been formed by force*—if some tyrannical despot had forced a Government upon the people, which had never obtained their approval or assent—then any of the parties would be justified in throwing it off whenever they could get rid of it. But *it is precisely because it was not made by force*, but that, on the other hand, it was a *free and voluntary compact*, entered into one with another, and each one with all the rest, that there is a power to enforce the compact.

Debts *are* not, and cannot be created by force; but, if voluntarily entered into, the payment of the obligation may be enforced by the strong arm of the law; and the compact between the States, having been voluntarily entered into, may in like manner be *enforced*, if necessary, by the strong arm of the Government—and it is no Government at all, if it is not of *sufficient force* to protect itself against treason and rebellion on the part of its own citizens. If it is not a Government of force, why was Congress clothed with the power "to provide for calling forth the militia, to *execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions,*" whether they come from within or without? Pshaw! that's all fal-lal, to tickle the ears of groundlings. It was a Government of force, and very efficient force, in 1833, when the force bill passed a Democratic Congress in the House by a vote of 149 to 48, and in the Senate by 32 to 1. When and how has the Constitution been changed since that time, or is it only because statesmen have grown more wise of late? Establish this doctrine of secession, and it is at once settled that there is an absolute impossibility of ever forming a fixed, permanent and stable Government out of two or more States; for, if our Constitution does not make this a permanent Government as designed by its founders, then language cannot be employed that would make it so, and our institutions are no better than those of Mexico.

But if a new Confederacy were to be formed, I could not go with you, for I should use whatever influence I might be able to exert against entering into one with South Carolina, that has played the part of a common brawler and disturber of the public peace for the last thirty years, and who could give no security that I would be willing to accept that she would not be as faithless to the next compact as she has been to this which she is now endeavoring to avoid. In addition to which, the objects and interests of South Carolina, as she conceives them, are essentially at variance with those of Virginia; this State will never sanction piracy, and if not, South Carolina does not desire our company, and would get rid of us as soon as possible.

What may be the ultimate condition of things, I do not pretend to be prophetic enough to foretell, but I do not think there is any likelihood that any other State will go out as South Carolina proposes to do, in a sort of *sky-rocket blaze*; the rest will be disposed to consider matters more carefully, and will take time for consideration and reflection, during which much *may*, and I think will be done, to reconcile existing differences.

The Northern party has succeeded to power; they are deeply interested, *in a political sense*, in keeping the Union together, and can well afford to do all that we have a right to demand, under the Constitution; and if they do not, *we may be able to accomplish all that is essential, through the action of Congress.*

Now, as you say to me, "sit down side by side with me," and let us talk this matter over. Suppose the North should agree to repeal their obnoxious legislation, which has for its object the obstruction to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, (which they ought not to hesitate to do, even if no Union were at stake,) and if not, suppose Congress should so modify that law as to relieve it of that obnoxious feature to which I referred in my Lynchbugh speech, and thereby *add* too, rather than impair its efficiency, and accompany that legislation with a bill declaring it to be a felony of the highest grade, and subject to heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment to rescue or attempt to rescue a slave in custody of the officers, or after he had been restored to his master, and making the General Government responsible for the value of the slave that may be rescued, and holding it as a charge against the State that shall permit the law to be thus violated within its Territory; then suppose in reference to the Territories, there should be wisdom and patriotism enough, in both sections of the country, to restore matters to the condition they occupied prior to 1854, by reëstablishing the Missouri Compromise line; don't you think, my good friend, you could then be persuaded to agree that all the Southern States, except South Carolina, *would agree* even without the restoration of the Missouri line, to remain a little longer in the Union? although South Carolina might have assumed that she was too good, and high toned, and chivalric to remain where Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina and Missouri, would be proud to stay? And if South Carolina should be deaf to all remonstrance and insist that she would stay out, after that, don't you think she ought to be left to share the fate she had so unnecessarily courted and provoked?

All this I have strong hope may be accomplished, if *reasonable time* is allowed,—a suitable spirit is adopted, and a proper course is pursued; but I do not think it can be done by the system of bullying and bravado, that many of our leading men have a decided passion for. The North and South are equally brave, and a brave people, like a brave man, will always despise and defy a bully, and there has been too much of that game played on both sides.

I believe in the patriotism of reflecting men of all parties and of both sections, and I am confident in the belief that each will, in the spirit that animated our fathers, for the sake of the Union, surrender much that has been claimed on both sides, before they pull down this great temple of liberty on their own heads.

I will not stop to inquire which section would suffer most from a rupture of the Union, because I do not calculate its value by dollars and cents; it is enough for me to know, that both would sustain a calamity that neither time nor labor nor money could repair. But to accomplish anything, reason and persuasion must take the place of threats and taunts and crimination, and recrimination. How all this is to be brought about, is another question, which I leave to those who are in power to bring about—but I have an abiding trust and confidence in the same Good Spirit that has directed us through every trying difficulty that the way will be prepared to save the great, glorious, thrice-blessed, and God-like work of our Fathers to us, and to our children and to our children's children.

One thing, my friend, you may be assured of, that when the necessity shall arise for Virginia to take up arms against the Government of the United States, she will require no other State to set her an example of what it becomes her honor to do—but she will neither be "*hitched on*" nor "*dragged into*" any rebellious or treasonable movement by the most spoiled child of the whole family. Virginia made the Union; it is chiefly the work of the hands of her children, and she will adhere to, abide in, protect and preserve it, until some stronger reasons than now exists for its destruction.

One word more. Are we to have a State Convention? I hope not—there is no sufficent reason for a Convention—the public mind is not in a condition for a Convention—it is in too excited a state for such deliberation as the public interests demand, and artful means have been used to make it so, and the state of your own mind serves as evidence of that fact.

Men are not made wiser, or more temperate, from being sent into a Convention, than to any other deliberate body—such as Congress or the Legislature—nor have we any reason to suppose, when party spirit runs as high as it does now, that wiser and better men would be selected for such a place and for such a purpose as is contemplated—and would you ordinarily trust, or do you know anybody who would be willing to trust, the existence or destruction of this National Government to the hands of those who fill either of these departments? The world was not made in an hour—it is not likely to be destroyed in a day; there is no occasion then for such remarkable haste.

Nobody purposes to fire our dwellings, or steal our sustance away from us; there is plenty of time before us—let us then be patient, be wise, be moderate; give time for the passions excited by the late election and the scenes that now surround us to calm down. Let us act like men, and not like children, and above all, let us take to *ascertain facts*, and not be led away from the path of duty and honor, by the ten thousand misrepresentations that are scattered broadcast over the country for the purpose of inflaming popular passion.

It takes a great while to build up a Government, and it will require a vast deal of labor, reflection, foresight, knowledge, wisdom and experience to form one that will prove a satisfactory substitute for this which you propose to discard.

Do you feel sure that the State is prepared at a moment's notice to bring all these various and essential elements to bear upon this subject? I you are, *I am not!* and as there is less danger to be apprehended from cautious deliberation than from impetuous haste, I beg you to unite with me in urging the people of Virginia not to be in too great a hurry to destroy, or hazard the loss of, what all the world will never be able to give them again.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

J. M. BOTTS.

To H. B. M., Esq., of Staunton, Va.

REPORT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 9.

There is nothing of unusual interest transpiring here. All the delegates elected to the Convention appear to be in favor of prompt secession.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Dec. 10.

In reference to Commissioners from Virginia, Kentucky and other border States, the *Guardian* says it is a useless measure. The Convention will not listen to persuasions from any quarter.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 9.

Gov. BROWN is out in a long letter favoring secession.

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 10.

The Mayor will issue his proclamation in the morning calling a Union meeting of the citizens for Thursday noon at the State House.

UNION CONVENTION AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Dec. 10, 1860—7½ P. M.

To-morrow the Convention of all Union-loving citizens of the State of New-Jersey, called by the General Committees of the Bell, Breckinridge, and Douglas parties, is to be held here in the State House. Many men of note from all parts of the State, who are to take part in its proceedings, are already here. Among these are Commodore STOCKTON, Hon. WM. G. STEELE, M. C. elect from the Third Congressional District, Col. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and others. The indications are that Commodore STOCKTON will be called upon to preside over the Convention; that conservative speeches will be made by leading members; that resolutions respresenting to the States that threaten secession that they should stand by their allies at the North in the Union, and not desert them by going out of the Union, defining the position of New-Jersey in the crisis, and urging the repeal of Personal Liberty bills by Northern States, and the adoption of measures of concession and compromise will be passed; that the session will not last more than one day; and that, on account of the unpleasant weather, and the difficulty, in these times of tight purse-strings, of leaving home and business to go traveling for the good of the country, the attendance will not be exceedingly large. There is some talk to-night about the propriety of appointing delegates to visit the Cotton States on behalf of New-Jersey, speak to the people, and exhort them to pause before they take the fatal plunge. Some who support this proposition say that Ex-Gov. VROOM, late United States Minister to Prussia, should be dispatched as one of this embassy to the Southern States. Gov. OLDEN is understood to be at the capital, but whether he intends to be present at the Convention to-morrow, he knows not. I.

KANSAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUND CITY, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

The telegrams paraded before the public touching our Southern difficulties continue to deal in the most wicked impositions. To arrive at the whole truth, I am now visiting the reputed scene of war. Everywhere our people are as much astonished to read what the papers are saying as you were. For twenty miles I have called from house to house, and find everybody quietly at home, and they seem thunderstruck to find out what Judge WILLIAMS and others have been saying of Kansas. The Judge could not return to Kansas with safety while this feeling exists. Even his Democratic friends, like all others, denounce him. MONTGOMERY, like all the rest, is at home, and has never been out to join any of the parties that have performed the executions. Only three men have been killed, and it has not been the intention to go any further. No armed party is in the field, and not a man has at any time stopped over the Missouri line. Still, one thousand men are now marching rapidly towards the line in Missouri, and Gen. HARNEY is on the way from Fort Leavenworth with a large force of troops. Gov. MEDARY has hastened to Fort Scott to prevent their crossing the line. He apprehends danger if they cross. RANDOLPH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Novels are numerous this week, and the pile upon our table is pyramidical. First on the list, because the most bulky of the brood, comes *Harrington*, written by a prolific author, and published by THAYER & ELDRIDGE, of Boston. The book is entitled *A Story of True Love*; but a glance at the opening pages prompts the conviction that *A Story of True Terror* would have been its better name. What could the author have been thinking of when he dedicated such a volume to his wife? If that unfortunate lady be of a nervous temperament, she has our heartfelt sympathy. We trust the tale has never been unfolded in the family circle, since its effect on the younger members would certainly be disastrous in the extreme. Slumber would be driven from their eyes for an indefinite period of time, and chains and whips would rattle about their ears instead. Even the youngest and best loved "pledge" would shudder so convulsively that its cradle would need no other rocking. The scene of the story opens at the South, and the plot throughout is skewered together with the iron terrors of Slavery. In the initial chapter we are introduced to a planter and an overseer, who only lack tails of being Satanic—to an abused wife and a tortured negro. The horrors which such a concatenation of elements evolves in the course of five hundred and fifty odd pages will suggest themselves to the most unimaginative mind, and save the trouble of reading the book. A non-reader, however, will lose some very rare specimens of stilted style and lofty description. Thus, in chapter XVI., where we have glimpses of the moon after this fashion: "The gibbous moon hung midway down the zenith over the vast and sleeping city, a lob of spectral light in the cold, blue heavens, over a fantastic brood of dreams." If the poets who are given to apostrophising Dian and projecting odes at the Pale Queen of Night, ever consent to forgive this man who styles her a "lob of light," they are a more forgiving race than is generally supposed. "Lob of light," is good. But to speak seriously on a serious subject, the evils of Slavery are many and manifold enough to be discussed in sober truth. When imagination ventures to deal with them a very prudent hand must guide the pen, or the writer defeats his own purpose, since many who reject the preposterous pictures of fiction will not thereafter be disposed to believe even the plain and simple truth.

The Autobiography of Jane Fairfield, is published by BAZIN & ELLSWORTH, of Boston. There probably never lived a woman the story of whose life, if truthfully told, would not constitute an interesting volume. MRS. FAIRFIELD, as the wife of a poet, was doomed to encounter a variety of experiences; and we have the record in the book before us. Aside from its individual interest, MRS. FAIRFIELD's autobiography is interesting for the many accidental glimpses it affords of the inner lives of many children of genius with whom her eventful career made her acquainted—lives of which the outer world generally knows but little. Romantic young ladies who fancy that bliss on earth is bounded by a cottage on one side and a poet-husband on the other, will peruse MRS. FAIRFIELD's narrative with peculiar interest.

Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD publish in pamphlet form *Hide and Seek*, by WILKIE COLLINS. Those who seek for a really good novel, need go no further until this one be read. WILKIE COLLINS is one of the best, as well as most successful novelists, and has never, to our knowledge, written anything bad or unworthy of his first reputation. There is a crispness about the very name of the author which would guarantee the impossibility of anything stupid coming from his pen.

A series of books for youthful readers, which ANDREW F. GRAVES, of Boston, is publishing, under the generic title of the *Percy Family in Europe*, written by D. C. EDDY, receives an addition, chronicling the adventures of the family from the Baltic to Vesuvius. SHELDON & Co., publish *The Oakland Stories*, by GEORGE B. TAYLOR, for the benefit of the same category of readers. To DICK & FITZGERALD belongs the responsibility of giving birth to another book of *Etiquette*, compiled by HENRY P. WILLIS, adapted, like all others of its kind, to the latitude of the nursery, for which reason we classify it among books published especially for children's use. Shall we never have done with these silly books, which bore one everywhere with their stale suggestions about gentility, the proper way to fold a napkin—warning us against the vulgarity of eating fish with a knife, the inutility of eating soup with a fork, how a man should conduct himself when in love, during courtship, after marriage, and a host of other senseless suggestions? It would be no more than a just retribution, were each edition tied around its author's neck, and the linked nuisances bundled together into the sea.

From the very respectable press of CHARLES SCRIBNER comes a book labeled *Lavona, a Poem*; by HUGH F. MCDERMOTT. We are grateful, indeed, to the publisher for the label which tells us what it is, otherwise we had been at a loss to determine. Certainly we would never dream of its being meant for a poem. As good things are somewhat rare now-a-days we give the preface entire. There is a tender fatuity about the whole performance charming in the extreme. Hear the premeditated fashion in which this murderer discourses of his crime: "In this poem I have intentionally deviated from the common course of rhythm. My government has been my own. Dactyls and anapests are all mixed together. As the thought came to me I clothed it in its own raiment, without patching or looking for dress that would not fit it. The word should suit the thought, and not, as is generally the case, the thought *try* to suit the word."

It is seldom in these days of darkness and disunion that we are treated to so peaceful a feast as this mixer of dactyls and anapests affords us. Place this tit-bit of flesh and blood description between your teeth, good reader. The author is discoursing of Lavona, whom some one

> "Told how Cupid, instead of to the heart,
> Oft slants his arrow to a warmer part."

Poor Lavona, how she must have dodged around to escape the arrow so atrociously leveled. Seemingly, she escapes the threatened infliction, since our poet tells us;

> "But as the years matured that lovely form,
> Lavona's heart grew large, and her blood grew warm."

An enlargement of the heart is much less dangerous than an enlargement of the liver, and Lavona lives and thrives; her heart grows larger and her blood grows warmer. Lavona is married—proves naughty, and her husband makes a ghost of himself after the most approved fashion. The operation is thus described:

> "With this he drove the dagger to his heart,
> And plucked it out before he felt the smart."

Surely was the man smart, to display such agility in withdrawing the deadly weapon. The publication of this doggerel will have one good effect, however—that of encouraging genius. Our "Tommy" has read it, and now feels confident of finding a publisher for his poem: *The Sorrows of an Office Boy*. It closes very much after the manner of Mr. MCDERMOTT's, thus:

> "There I espied that cruel she,
> A frying sassengers for he."

TICKNOR & FIELDS publish a neat little volume, *Home Ballads and Poems*, by JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. The name of WHITTIER is a welcome one to the Northern public, though there is no probability that it would be received with very enthusiastic praise south of Mason and Dixon's line. Of all poets, he has sung for the fireside. Poetry and principle with him go hand in hand; morality and melody flow from his lips in a blended stream. The present selection contains, among other ballads, "The Witch's Daughter"—always, with us, a special favorite. The poem opens with a pleasant picture of a husking party in New-England:

> "And thither came young men and maids,
> Beneath a moon that, large and low,
> Lit that sweet eve of long ago."

Among the maids came Mable Martin, the witch's daughter:

> "The seasons scarce had gone their round,
> Since curious thousands thronged to see,
> Her mother on the gallows tree."

In touches of pathos the whole poem is inimitable, but tender traits of humor peep through it like a smile through tears. Thus, when the young men and maids are scouting poor Mabel and the giver of the feast, Esek Harden interposes, and commands respect for his guest—

> "None dare withstand him to his face,
> But one sly maiden spoke aside:
> 'The little witch is evil-eyed!
>
> Her mother only killed a cow,
> Or witched a churn or dairy-pan,
> But she, forsooth, must charm a man!'"

The sequel of the story is pleasantly told, when Esek takes Mabel to wife, and the harvest moon looks on the lovers through the elm boughs,

> "On Mabel's curls of golden hair,
> On Esek's shaggy strength it fell;
> And the wind whispered, 'It is well.'"

This neat little selection of WHITTIER will be a favorite at firesides during the coming Winter, or we greatly mistake.

The Songs of Ireland, edited by SAMUEL LOVER, and published by DICK & FITZGERALD, will undoubtedly find a ready market. It is a compilation of some of the sweetest melodies which have ever emanated from the "land of song"—as MOORE, in one of his finest ballads, affectionately christens his country. Many hearts will be grateful to LOVER primarily, and DICK & FITZGERALD secondarily, for this awakening of Tara's Harp.

In *Life and Religion of the Hindoos*, published by CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & CO., of Boston, we have a very interesting book indeed, written by JOGUTH CHUNDER GANGOOLY, himself a Hindoo by birth. Interesting, we say, inasmuch as it is a record of facts and of personal experiences—not of stories gathered from travelers and the crude speculations of some ambitious author whose nostrils have never even scented the spice-groves of India. As illustrative of the perpetuity which anything once stated acquires, it is curious to learn from our author that the story in regard to Hindoo devotees throwing themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, has no foundation in truth. So far from its being inculcated by the Hindoo religion, Mr. JOGUTH CHUNDER GANGOOLY tells us that the loss of lives under the car have arisen from carelessness instead of superstition. It is believed that he who pulls on the rope attached to the car will attain after death translation to a land of flowers, and to achieve this flowery heaven every one in the crowd rushes forward and strives to give at least three pulls to the rope. The accidents which occur are precisely similar to those which sometimes occur in our crowded streets. Indeed it is not improbable that some future Hindoo Missionary will tell his people that Christians have a custom of throwing themselves under the wheels of omnibuses and fire engines, and that our religion enjoins it. Every one remembers the pictures in primary geographies of Hindoo mothers throwing their infants into the River Ganges, while hideous crocodiles with gaping mouths lie upon the surface, awaiting the coming of the baby mouthfuls. Now, Mr. GANGOOLY says that that story is no such thing, and we are very glad to know it. Space forbids an extended review of the book, but we may remark there is a freshness of style and a brevity of expression about our young Hindoo that many Christian authors would do well to imitate.

JAMES EGBERT prints *Sketches of Travels in South America, Mexico, and California*, by L. M. SCHAFFER. The author labored under the disadvantage of having to travel over a ground of which nothing new can really be said; but he makes a rather readable book.

As there are a very great many people in the world who experience great difficulty in forming their religious opinions, as well as a great many who never think of forming any at all, it is probable that a work published by SHELDON & Co. will find ready sale. It is entitled *Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions*, and claims parentage at the hands of Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D. If the book does not soon run through a dozen editions, it will not be because the majority of people do not need the help vouchsafed them.

GOULD & LINCOLN publish the first and second series of *Essays in Biography and Criticism*, by PETER BAYNE, a most entertaining and instructive writer, to whom Scotland lays claim. PETER BAYNE is author of *The Christian Life, Social and Individual*, a work which was received on its republication in this country with great favor. The essays in the volumes before us are marked by clearness of expression and discrimination in judgment. He writes with Scotch shrewdness, and English force, yet evinces the local prejudices of neither nation. This may be attributable to the fact that he studied theology in Scotland; philosophy of English masters. The author, in his preface, apologizes for some of his essays on the ground that they were written in early life;—if so, we are anxious to see what he will do in his maturer years.

JAMES CHALLEN & SON, of Philadelphia, publish a third edition of WILSON's *New History of the Conquest of Mexico*. The war of histories, which preceded the present battle of Lexicons, should have been ended by the death of one of the parties; yet in the present edition the survivor, with rather questionable taste, fires a parting volley over the grave of PRESCOTT.

The American Theological Review, published by SHERWOOD, of this City, and MOORE, MUNROE & CO., of Boston, has acquired a recognized and permanent position as one of the ablest religious periodicals of the day. It is manly in expression of opinion, and firm without being bigoted. The November number contains some unusually able articles.

The University Quarterly, published in this City, and conducted by an association of collegiate and professional students in the United States and Europe, reached in October the second number of the second volume. Its last number contains very able and interesting essays from pens of which many are already known to fame. In connection with the magazine is an advertiser which should prove a valuable medium to publishers.

SEVER & FRANCIS, of Cambridge, publish the addresses delivered at the inauguration of CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON, LL.D., as President of Harvard College, and at the Festival of the Alumni, held on the 19th of July last.

The Fugitive Slave Law and the Personal Liberty Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no peace and no Union without an efficient Fugitive Slave law.

The present law is palpably and grossly defective. Therefore, in its present shape, it will never be efficient. But it can be made efficient in a new shape. It can be made efficient with perfect ease, by amendments which will render it perfectly satisfactory to the public sentiment of the South and perfectly satisfactory to the public sentiment of the North. This is a bold assertion; but it is *true*. I do not mean to say that the Southern people will even listen to the idea of amending the Fugitive Slave law. But I do say that if they would listen and deliberate, a plan of amendment can be devised which would render the law satisfactory to the South and satisfactory to the North.

Make this law satisfactory, and the Personal Liberty laws will vanish.

This law will be satisfactory and effective, when it shall be made to conform to the true theory of a Fugitive Slave law intended to be executed in a Free State. The true theory of such a law involves, of necessity:

First—The provision for a *fair trial* of the question whether the alleged fugitive is the fugitive slave of the claimant or not.

Second—Provision for such trial before a *proper tribunal*—not a petty Commissioner on the one hand, nor a jury on the other.

Third—Provision for paymest of a full pecuniary *compensation* to the master, in certain cases, as an *equivalent* and *substitute* for the actual rendition of his slave.

With amendments meeting these three points, the present Fugitive Slave law could be enforced in the Free States as easily as any other law.

In order to render constitutional an amendment providing for compensation as a substitute for surrender of the slave, a slight preliminary amendment of the Constitution would be necessary. Better amend a Constitution than destroy a Republic. The views of the TIMES upon this point are unquestionably sound in principle, and are of the greatest importance. Permit, however, a little criticism on details. Compensation, when made, should be *full*; not *partial*, as the TIMES suggests. Fair play all around.

The Federal Government ought not to pay for the slave, because in that way the Slave States would be compelled indirectly to contribute. The burden should fall entirely upon the State which is unwilling to surrender the slave caught within its borders. If the people of that State prefer the surrender of the slave, let him be surrendered. If they prefer to pay the master the full value of the slave, let them do so. The law should leave it optional with them to choose either course of action.

In connexion with these suggestions, let me chalk out roughly the amendments which seem necessary.

Amendment, First—Alleged fugitive, when arrested pursuant to section 6, of Act of 1850, shall be brought forthwith before the *Judge* of the United States Circuit or District Courts for the Circuit or District within which the arrest has been made, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such Judge to hear and determine the issue or issues presented by the parties.

Second—Proceedings shall be as summary as the nature of the case will permit—provided, however, that such delays shall be allowed as justice may require—and the decision of such Judge upon all questions in the case shall be conclusive.

Third—Depositions may be used by either party upon the trial—if taken with due notice to adverse party, and not otherwise—and the ordinary rules of evidence applicable to civil causes shall be applicable to such cause.

Fourth—If cause decided in favor of claimant, the Judge shall ascertain and assess the value of the slave, and shall limit a reasonable time, not exceeding ——— days, within which it may be paid into the hands of the Clerk of the C. or D. Court, for the owner of Slave. Such Judge shall cause notice of the proceedings to be given to the Governor of the State within which the arrest was made. If the Governor (or any other person) shall pay the amount within the limited time, the slave shall be discharged, free. Otherwise the slave shall be delivered to the claimant, pursuant to act of 1850.

Such amendments would make the law effective at the North, by knocking away the underpinning of Northern opposition to it. Such amendments would satisfy the owner of the slave, by removing obstacles now in his way, and securing to him the delivery of his slave, or prompt payment of the slave's full value.

May I not seriously invoke the attention of the Press, and the attention of lawyers and public men of all parties, to these suggestions, in the hope that the hints here thrown into rough shape may lead to the development of some plan whereby this dangerous fugitive slave question may be fairly and finally settled?

Now, a word about the Personal Liberty laws. They are passionate protests against our present defective and mischievous Fugitive Slave law. They never had—they do not now have—any other significance. As practical measures, they amount to nothing. They have been grossly misrepresented; nevertheless, some of them—perhaps all—are very objectionable. They ought all to be repealed, if the repeal of them would do any good; for not one of them possesses now the least practical value.

But the repeal of these laws, without reorganization of the Fugitive Slave law, would not begin to reach the seat of the disease which is now preying upon the vitals of the Republic—because it would not begin to settle the *Fugitive Slave question*. Settle that *question* in such a way as to satisfy the conservative men of the North and of the South, and the chief danger which now threatens us would disappear.

I have little faith that the Union can be preserved at all—little faith that the South, in her present state of excitement, will listen to any plan for preserving it. But there can be no doubt that the North is ready frankly to meet the South upon the terms of compromise herein suggested. No fair man, North or South, after considering the subject, will dispute the fairness of the terms.

LEX.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Reception of the News of Lincoln's Election—Assembling of the Legislature—The Governor's Message, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

On Sunday the Pony arrived from Fort Kearney in four days, three hours and fifty minutes. He would probably reach Carson in three more days. The news brought was that LINCOLN's election was safe. This election seemed to have a much less effect on the Saints than on the Gentiles, for the majority of the latter class being Democrats of some stripe or other, of course it was a serious matter for them. The little groups of grave talkers dotting the streets on the next day, Monday, manifested that it was quite a solemn time with them, and one long to be remembered, as involving stupendous results. As to the Mormons, they of course have a grudge against the Democratic Party for instituting the late "war," and there must consequently be a spark of pleasure at that party's fall from place and power. Nay, it may be considered, perchance, a manifestation of Divine retribution, that "Pharaoh" be overthrown, after he has hurled his vengeful might after the "children of Israel" in the far-off wilderness. At all events, in exchanging BUCHANAN for LINCOLN, the Democrats for the Republicans, the Saints evidently think it cannot be worse, and it may be better, than "out of the frying-pan into the fire." And perhaps they remember the homely proverb, "Faint heart never won," &c. I think it may be written down for certain that if South Carolina jerks herself off at a tangent over the election of "Honest ABE," Utah will not initiate or join in a "rebellion" on his account. It may be here thought that the great Rail-splitter will not be forward to severely handle the knotty, gnarled, twisted, stubborn, scrubby timber of the Wahsatch Mountains, if he can well get through without. However this may be, some of the Democrats ought to be, if they are not, quaking at the spectacle of the election of an "honest" Republican President. Over at Camp Floyd, I understand there is considerable swearing over the matter.

Agreeable to the Governor's proclamation, the Territorial Legislature assembled in special session on Monday in the Social Hall, in this city. The session was of two days' duration, being dissolved on Tuesday. On Monday the Governor's Message was read in joint session. His Excellency recommended the changing of the time of the annual meeting to the time of the extra session; wished the vexed question of the powers of the United States and the Probate Courts to be disposed of, he having urged this subject upon the attention of the Secretary of State; advised necessary legislation for the benefit of the Carson folks; expatiated upon the adjustment of the Indian land title; recommended, when the land was open for sale, that claims be restricted to lots not exceeding twenty acres, and that Congress be memorialized on this subject, and also in relation to the permanent establishment of some system of equitable distribution of water and timber; requested legislation, if needed, in regard to untaxed merchandise sold near Camp Floyd; stated that the Federal Ordnance Officers were ready to send Utah's quota of public arms, provided a proper party were commissioned to receive them, and the Territory would defray any extraordinary expenses by land for their carriage; advised the repeal of several unintelligible and absurd acts and resolutions; recommended the securing of suitable rooms for the proper arrangement of the Utah library; thought Col. HOOPER could secure the passage of a bill in Congress for an appropriation for the library; recommended the establishment of free or common schools; called attention to the extent and number of herd grounds, and thought they ought to be repealed; said that humanity and policy required that the Penitentiary inmates be furnished with employment; regretted that the northern part of the Territory was infested by bands of cattle-thieves, but hoped the District Courts would soon take cognizance of them.

On Tuesday the Legislature assigned Hon. R. P. FLENNIKIN to the First Judicial District, Hon. HENRY R. CROSBY to the Second, and Hon. Chief Justice KINNEY to the Third. The times fixed for holding Territorial Courts are, for the First District, at Provo City, on the first Monday in March; for the Second District, at Genoa, Carson County, on the second Monday in February; for the Third District at Salt Lake City, on the third Monday in January.

This was the only business done, none of the Governor's suggestions or recommendations being acted on, other than those in relation to the Judiciary. Not that his views were particularly objected to, but there appear to have been some doubts entertained as to the power of the Governor to call an extra session. Probably at the regular annual session his views will be entertained and acted upon.

Last week Ex-Indian Agent FORNEY and Capt. RUSH started for the States. FORNEY is currently reported to be coming out pretty near straight as to his accounts.

Col. BENJAMIN DAVIS, of Missouri, successor to Dr. FORNEY, arrived from the East last Sunday, accompanied by Mr. EDWARDS, sixty days on the route.

Monday and yesterday, two snow storms fell in this valley, not very deep, however, nor staying long.

The folks in Weber County have been putting the thieves through of late. JOHN LAIRD, Jr., PETER CLARK and HENRY WATKINS have been fined $90 each, on conviction for petit larceny. LAIRD and CLARK have been also convicted of grand larceny, and are to be taken care of for two and a half years in the Penitentiary. HENRY WATKINS and LOUIS BOOTH are also charged with theft in Davis County. ALBERT RICHARDSON and BENJ. PHILIP, though found guilty, have been granted a new trial.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Summing Up of Mr. Beckwith for the Defence.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

FIFTEENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The general anxiety to hear Mr. Beckwith's summing up for the defence, caused the Court-room to be crowded this afternoon, an unusually large number of ladies being among the audience—apparently an indication of public sympathy with Mrs. Burch. After the buzz of conversation had subsided, a tardy juror arrived, and comparative quiet been restored, the argument began.

Mr. Beckwith commenced by saying there was no duty in life affording so much pleasure as that of defending the innocent. It was with peculiar pleasure that he appeared to defend not only an innocent woman, but her innocent children, her aged mother, and her relatives. He did not say that this lady had not done wrong—that she had not grievously wronged her husband. But, he would say that she had not committed adultery. He would call attention to her own statement on oath. After recapitulating the intercourse with Boyd, she herself says that she had wronged and injured her husband by receiving attentions from gentlemen other than himself, but she hoped and believed, up to the time of the reception of the letter from Valentine, that she would be forgiven. But though it was a subject of the deepest humility on her part, it was no evidence that she had committed adultery. She asked that this foul stain should not be put upon her. He regretted that the learned counsel had not told the whole truth in complaining of vile aspersions on the complainant. It was by the motion of the gentleman that the deposition of Mr. Corning, showing how the hand of Mrs. Burch was obtained, was suppressed; that deposition would fully bear him out in the statement he had made. They complained of his statement that Mr. Corning had materially aided Mr. Burch. Why did not the gentleman say that to that deposition was attached the letters of Mr. Burch showing that twice had Mr. Corning saved Mr. Burch from ruin—lending him $20,000 in 1857 and $25,000 in 1854. It was complained that he had read the deposition of Mr. Tighe, yet the bill of complaint, made public to the world, charged Mrs. Burch with being criminal with Mr. Tighe—a gentleman nearly sixty years of age. Did the gentleman believe this charge when they made it? Was it to be tolerated that the charge should be made without a shadow of proof to sustain it? He was found fault with for asking that honest man, Charles Layton—who admits that he was turned away from Mr. Burr's for lying—an important question. He knew that the witness had said what he asked him about, and that he lied when he said it, and that perhaps the fellow would admit it, as he had other lying in this case.

It was complained that he unjustly charged that this suit was commenced clandestinely. What was the fact? While this lady was, in the words of Margaret O'Hara, "scared and frightened," she was made to sign a paper confessing judgment, and to give away her right in a property worth $160,000. What friend of the lady was allowed to sit down with her and advise her of the effect of what she was doing? Who made this matter public? Who held the secret conclave of lawyers? Who wrote to Mr. Pruyn that this matter would be known throughout the whole Northwest? Who kept this lady from seeing any one but his own minions and servants? While this lady was on her way to her mother's home, the affair was the public talk of Chicago. The bill was filed in January—the day this lady went away. He had himself hoped that the matter could be adjusted without a public trial; he had advised a separation upon any terms that would not impeach her virtue. But, "no," said the complainant, "I have made these charges and I will not retract them." What were the papers to be submitted to Mr. Pruyn? They were for the purpose of procuring the submission of the lady to the charge against her; but, as Mr. Pruyn was requested not to show the papers to Mrs. Burch and her friends, he declined to have anything to do with it. Not under any circumstances was the lady or her friends to see the evidence against her; she was to be stricken down by the very man who should protect her. Yet all the friends of the lady were willing to agree to a separation—provided only that the honor and integrity of this lady should be preserved. But, "no," said the complainant, "give me the pound of flesh."

It had been complained of that certain gentlemen had not been employed in this case; but he was free to say that he wanted this case to be defended, not by Mr. Stuart or his friends, but the friends of the lady.

The main part of the complainant's case was made up of confessions. The first commenced with an imprecation of Divine vengeance. To his mind that imprecation was hideous, and to his mind no fair men could read it without the conviction that it was impious. The other paper, it was said, was written afterwards. If this lady was telling her husband everything how did it happen that these two papers directly contradict each other—both made freely and voluntarily? How did it happen that the one made in the afternoon diametrically contradicted the one made in the morning?

The one of the morning declared that criminal intercourse had taken place up to, and after, the 28th day of May, 1858, while the one of the afternoon declares that no criminal intercourse had taken place after Dec. 24, 1857.

Mr. Burch, writing as he says, from the confession of Mrs. Burch, says that while he was gone East to see about the failure of Oliver Lee's Bank, on Oct. 14, 1857, Mrs. Burch was guilty of the first criminal act. But it was admitted by Mr. Burch that he was home all the time from the 4th to the 15th, and it was also admitted that Oliver Lee's Bank failed in September. It was conceded that Mr. Burch was home on the day of the alleged commission of the first act of criminality. The paper showed that the date (14th of October) was written in a different ink—left to be filled in the confession. How did Mr. Burch fix the date? He writes to Mrs. Mather to find the date of her marriage, and from that puts in the date. Did he get the date from Mrs. Burch? Why, then, make out the confession in blank? Could not Mrs. Burch have fixed the day if she were making a full and free confession? There seemed to be a curious state of mind on the part of the complainant. Knowing that he was at home at Mrs. Mather's wedding, how could this Christian man have written that letter to his wife's brother—that he was away East at that time—when from his inquiry of Mrs. Mather he must have known better? But this 14th day of October was a Wednesday—the evening of the mission meeting. Where was Mrs. Burch on that day? True, the testimony was in conflict; yet Mrs. Peck recollects distinctly that Mrs. Burch was at Mrs. Mather's house that morning, and staid until the town clock struck at noon, then went home to dine with her husband, and returned in the afternoon. The other persons who did not recollect that Mrs. Burch was there in the morning were all members of the Burch family. The positive recollection of the one was worth all the "don't remembers" of the other.

Where was Mr. Stuart on that day? Here he would devote a word to the virulent attack on Mr. Stuart. There were fifteen or twenty of the first citizens of Chicago testified to the character of Mr. Stuart for twenty years. Was it fair to assail him as a scoundrel with this testimony in his favor, and not a particle of evidence against him? Was it just and right to brand Mr. Stuart as a villain and scoundrel, and every epithet that the English language could afford? A man had a right to have the ægis of his reputation thrown about him when he entered a Court of Justice. Not only was he a scoundrel, but his dress was complained of. He was to be deemed a scoundrel because his coat was not cut by the gentleman's tailor. Mr. Stuart's fascination and manners were condemned. He would not compare Mr. Stuart to the gentleman, but was this lady to be condemned because Mr. Stuart's coat was not cut by the gentleman's tailor, his manners not suited to the gentleman's fastidiousness, or because he was a frequenter of billiard saloons. It was said that other witnesses were scoundrels. What foundation was there for the charge against Burrill? Was the fact of his going to a billiard saloon and being a friend of Mr. Stuart a reason for denouncing him as a perjured wretch. He was Mr. Stuart's friend, and so were Judge Wilson, Dr. Brainard, Judge Morris, Mr. Joy, and a hundred others. Mr. Massey and Col. Carpenter were to be condemned because they played whist for ten cents a corner, and indulged in the mysteries of gun-wad poker. If these men were unworthy, why not bring the citizens of Chicago to tell us that they are unworthy of belief? Well, as to Stuart's whereabouts on this day, when it was alleged Mrs. Burch was first criminal; Mr. Stuart was proved, by Mr. Carpenter, to have been in the United States Court-room from half-past 10 to 12. Col. Carpenter went with him to the Fair-ground, and was with him until Stuart went up stairs to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas. Mr. Ayer meets him at the dinner, and sees him until the dinner is concluded—between 5 and 6 o'clock—when Mrs. Burch is down at Mrs. Mather's. Mr. Stuart remained until time to go the theatre; went to the theatre with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, and stayed in the theatre until half-past 11 o'clock, and was seen in the theatre by Col. Carpenter. Was it possible that Mr. Stuart could have gone to the house of Mr. Burch that day? Did he go down there and accomplish his purpose for the first time in fifteen minutes—allowing ten minutes to go down and ten minutes to go back; and be prepared to go to the theatre in the evening? Independent of the statement of Stuart that he was not in the house that day, it was proved that Stuart could not have been in the house. The only part of the day not covered by the evidence was between 6 and 7 o'clock, and then Mr. Burch was at home with his wife.

The second time mentioned in the confession as the occasion of Stuart's criminal intercourse with Mrs. Burch, is stated in the alleged confession to be Dec. 24, 1857. It appeared that this date was written by her at her husband's dictation, and by herself in her second alleged voluntary confession. But Col. Carpenter, Mr. Massey, Mr. Hamlin and other witnesses swear that on that evening of Dec. 24 Stuart was at the Tremont House. It seems that Stuart was not in the house at all. How was it that this falsehood was put into this sworn confession.

The third time mentioned in the confession was October 13, 1859, when Stuart attempted to take liberties with Mrs. Burch—the first evening of the time that Mr. Burch was gone to Burlington. The morning of Stuart's visit was fixed for Monday by both servant girls, independent of Stuart's testimony. True, Miss Fannie Burch says Mrs. Burch told her Stuart was there on Tuesday, but she says that Mrs. Burch told her it was the morning that Mr. Burch sent Honoria up stairs to Lizzie. That was Monday morning, so that all the witnesses agreed that Stuart was not there Tuesday. It was claimed that Mrs. Burch had confessed to Fannie Burch that she had promised Stuart to let him in that night; that she went to bed and bolted the door. The fact was that both Mrs. Burch and Stuart were at Boyd's party that night, and that Stuart went home with his wife. I was curious if Stuart was such a villain as to obtain such a promise from Mrs. Burch—and then go to the party at Boyd's. Was Stuart there the next night? The Boyds took tea with Mrs. Burch, and Stuart was with Burrill the whole evening. Well, what transpired that morning that Stuart did call. He was shown into the library; Mrs. Burch was there. Much was made of her sending word to Lizzie that Stuart did not ask for her—that was a common practice. It was usual for a gentleman to announce who he did call to see. The little girl calls for trimmings, and the servant supposed that Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the parlor—she did not look for her, but got the trimmings up stairs. A few moments after, the Farnam boys call, and Mrs. Burch was in the grapery, and much was made of her sending word that she was engaged—that was a common occurrence in city life. She did not wish to be bothered with the visits of the boys. It was said that Mrs. Burch wept bitterly while Stuart was attempting to take liberties, and yet, though the servant was in the dining-room, and anybody could have entered by three doors and the back windows, and the parlor door was partly open, nobody even heard of her "weeping in the agony of her soul." And besides all this, they had the solemn assurance of Stuart that he did not at that or any other time take any liberties with Mrs. Burch. Could they, in the face of these facts, say that that part of the confession was true?

Another date was mentioned in the confession as the occasion of Stuart's making advances to her which she repelled—the 29th of November when it was shown that her husband was at the meeting of the Historical Society. It was shown by Mr. Burrill, Mr. Long, Mr. Beck and Mr. Stuart himself, that Stuart was at home all that evening. No two men in the city of Chicago bore a higher reputation than these two young men. These four men recollected positively and certainly and gave the reasons of their recollection—that Stuart was not at the house of Mr. Burch that evening, but that he was home the whole evening.

Thus he had taken up every date in the confession, and shown that every date, time and circumstance, so far as it was susceptible of contradiction, had been contradicted. With this knowledge of the falsity of the confession, the Jury could better appreciate the manner in which it was obtained.

He would next direct his attention to what Margaret O'Hara calls the suspicious evidence,—he had no doubt she meant suspicious circumstances, but she appropriately said "suspicious evidence." First, as to the masquerade party: all but two or three were masked. Stuart knew but one person, and that was Mrs. Burch, who also was not masked. Who was he to talk to? What was he to do? Was he to follow the example of the gentleman Theilke, and lean up against the door-post to watch somebody? Was not the bringing forth of such a trivial thing as this to prove a wife's infamy worthy of their contempt and indignation?

Next he came to the man of all work—who pretends that he is the up-stairs friend of Mrs. Burch, and the first important circumstance in his testimony was in relation to the clock; he has no recollection except that Stuart told him to lift up his end and he wouldn't. In his deposition he undertook to say just when he went to sleep, and that he could hear the front door shut, up three pairs of stairs, through several massive doors, and when asked about it he says, Oh, the sound comes up through the walls. [Laughter.] But Ann, the girl, says that Stuart was not there at the time the clock was unpacked. It appeared further that the clock, and those indecent figures, arrived there on Feb. 27, 1857. Where was Stuart at that time? On that very morning Dr. McVickar was called to attend Stuart, who was sick in his bed at the Tremont House, and was sick for ten days thereafter. Where were the six visits of Stuart, on six successive days after Feb. 27, sworn to by Charles? One particular time was when he was so excited about the grape vines, when he says he had a conversation with Stuart in the library and told Stuart that if he caught him in the grapery he would kick him out; but Margaret says Charles did not go into the library at all—only he blowed off his steam to her in the dining-room. [Laughter.] How did it happen that Miss Spaulding, up to Sept. 26, 1857, could enumerate, but four or five visits of Stuart when the gardener, Charles, says Stuart came fifteen times? Why should not Miss Spaulding remember as well as the man of all work, who said that Burr "turned him away for lying;" he was a fit tool for the complainant. He next called attention to the testimony of Margaret O'Hara, to the manner in which she had been talked to, to the promises and threats of Mr. Burch to her; to the manner in which her conscience had been wrought upon to say things against her mistress which she felt before her God, were untrue. Was it fair to read the deposition without giving the explanation which she gave upon the stand; when she said that there was nothing in the whole transactions which she witnessed to excite her suspicion. He asked their attention to Margaret's testimony. The first time she saw Stuart there was about July 1, 1857. She had been in the house since May, and had never seen Stuart until some time in July. Who put it into her head to say that she saw Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch—when on the stand she says she did not see his lips touch her lips, his face touch her face, or their faces together? Who told her to say in her deposition that the library door was closed—when, as she said on the stand, the door was not closed? Who made her make these statements and tell her if she "would stick to it she should never want?" The morning that Mrs. Pitney called, Mr. Stuart was in the back room with Mrs. Burch, and the doors were closed. Of course the doors were closed because the girl was sweeping the front parlor, and the doors were closed to keep out the dust. It was singular to argue that crime was committed at that time for the first time, when the doors were unfastened, and the servant girl could have entered at any moment. Was it just to consign a woman to infamy because she sat in a room with a gentleman? Was it likely that, under such circumstances, a woman would first commit crime? Was there a single man of them would like to have his sister adjudged guilty of having committed this crime when a servant was within ten feet, and could enter the room at any moment? The accused was always entitled to the benefit of the smallest doubt. The door was not locked, and was it reasonable to suppose that they committed this crime when the girl was within hearing, about her ordinary work?

The next evening Stuart was there. Who put it into Margaret's head to say that Mrs. Burch's hair and collar were a little disarranged? Who told her to stick to it, that she should never want, and should never be hurt? Mary Spaulding and Fannie Burch were there—did they see anything wrong?

As to the evening Mr. Farnam called, the counsel asked why did not Mrs. Burch rush out and see Mr. Farnam when she heard him? But the girl testifies that the first question Mrs. Burch asked when the girl came in was "Who was at the door?"

It was attempted to be shown that something wrong occurred on the night of Dec. 23. There was the card—the witness could not tell when or where she found it. They were asked to suppose that the card was written to Stuart; that he brought it back and dropped it on the floor, and that the witness found it. This was asking the Jury to suspect a little too much. Honest motives were presumed to prevail until the contrary was shown, and Mrs. Burch's conduct in relation to the visit of Mr. Farnam was explained by her subsequent apology to Mr. Farnam.

Stuart, according to the testimony, had never seen the baby from its birth in May, 1858, to September, 1859. He must have been a gay fellow. Who put it into Margaret's mind to say that the curtains were down and the library dark when Stuart was there with Mrs. Burch? The fact she disclosed when she came on the stand that the curtains were not down—only the shades—by which the room could not be darkened. She did not suspect anything at the time.

Though in her deposition, the witness said Stuart was at the house twice when Mr. Burch was at Burlington, she corrected herself on the stand, and said he was there but once. Yet the counsel had read the deposition without noticing the correction. Stress was laid upon Mrs. Burch's going out of the library window when Hubbard was there—going out in a clandestine manner—when the fact was, that she told Margaret that she was going to Mr. Farnam's. The recollection of Margaret as to what she heard when she listened on the stairs was after an adjournment of the taking of the deposition, and she went to Mr. Burch's house. He could not say whether she got it from that Irish grammar. [Laughter.] But as to what she did hear Mrs. Burch say, "I am tired, oh don't;" was there anything remarkable that Mrs. Burch should have said that, if Mr. Stuart asked her to play checkers? And yet the counsel would have the jury believe that that is a suspicious circumstance.

They were asked to believe that, at a time when there was death in Mrs. Burch's own house and the house of her relatives, she had been guilty of crime; when she was prostrated and worn out, her own brother dead in the house, her sister's child at the point of death. That was the time that she was charged with criminal conduct. It was not only cruel, but brutal and inhuman. He would ask them whether it was reasonable to believe that this lady was guilty at any time yet alluded to.

If Stuart was visiting the house from time to time, why was it that Honora, the cook, did not see him there once from February, 1858, to Oct. 31, 1859? Yet, in the bill of complaint, she was charged with guilt every month in the years from 1856 to the time she went away, in January, 1859. Honora knows the date of the calling of Farnam's boys, and corroborates the other witness. She saw Stuart there the time that Mrs. Burch put Stuart's coat on the radiator. It was charged that Mrs. Burch wanted to conceal the fact of Stuart's being there—but why did Mrs. Burch do that act in the presence of the servant-girl? Why, if she was designing to conceal this matter, did she not bring these things in before that time? They were asked to suspect this woman of the worst motives and upon that suspicion to render a verdict that the woman was guilty. Was not the explanation of Mr. Stuart the more reasonable that the coat was wet, and she put it in the common place for such things where it should dry. The next time alluded to was on the New-Year's day when, in the presence of fifteen gentlemen she took hold of Stuart's coat in a playful manner. Was it not beneath the dignity of a man, was it not contemptible for a man to arraign the mother of his children for such a trivial act? to attempt to brand her with infamy on such charges. Was it not a little remarkable that Hynoria, who went to the house in 1857, and whom Margaret had told of the secret conversation with Mrs. Burch in the pantry, thus putting her on the alert; had never seen anything improper in the conduct of her mistress? How was it that Margaret, after a private warning from Mr. Burch, and having her suspicion aroused against her mistress, always on the alert—with two other spies on the alert—they learn nothing except what was put into their heads afterwards? This was, indeed, "suspicious evidence," infused into the minds of the servants by the complainant himself, and yet they see nothing against the integrity and honesty of their mistress until they are told by him that their mistress has confessed, and not only that, but that confessions do not go far in a Court of Justice, and all in the house have badgered them to put things into their heads for the purpose of procuring "suspicious evidence" and destroying a wife and blasting the happiness of children. Was it possible that a man praying to heaven daily could poison the minds of his servants against his wife? He could not express his contempt and indignation for such a course.

Next he came to the suspicious evidence in the family. They had first a young lady of 18 years, making herself out to be the special confederate of Mrs. Burch. He regretted that her mind could have been so far wasted that she could have made the statements she did upon the stand. Her last statement was that, from February to December, Mrs. Burch had remembered the circumstances about the arrival of the clock, and tells Fannie in the most confidential manner that Stuart was there when the things were unpacked, and she would have you to believe that Mrs. Burch bought these indelicate figures. Yet they were set upon the public parlor mantel-piece, and it turned out that this young lady had examined them frequently herself with gentlemen, and it brought no blush to her cheek. She would have them believe that Mrs. Burch treasured up her modesty to pour it out to this sweet innocent girl of eighteen.

He would ask them to contrast the manner of the servant girl and this young lady of fortune. Everything could be spoken of by the lady with the most perfect freedom; not a blush came to her cheek; while, when the poor servant-girl was asked what Mr. Burch told her, she hung down her head and was abashed, and said she did not like to say.

How improbable was the statement that upon her first arrival in Chicago the first thing that Mrs. Burch did was to rush to her and tell her that she was in the family-way, and David Stuart knew it. He was ashamed that with brazen face and pert lips the young lady should repeat a statement which had proven to be false. It was remarkable that while on the stand this witness dare not face Mrs. Burch—dare not look her in the eye. He was astonished that a young lady could come upon the stand and testify to the things she did in the manner she did. She was confronted with Margaret—she said she never made a statement, and Margaret said, "You did make it." Which told the truth? But let them look at what she testified to. She actually saw but little, her testimony was made up of the confidential communications of Mrs. Burch.

Mr. Beckwith proceeded to show how the witness had prevaricated; what a convenient memory she had, and the improbability of Mrs. Burch's having made the alleged confidential communications to her.

The Court adjourned after Mr. Beckwith had spoken four hours.

O., JR.

Continuation of Mr. Beckwith's Summing Up for the Defence.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

SIXTEENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The deep interest in Mr. BECKWITH's summing up for the defence, and the general commendation of the opening of his speech, yesterday, caused the Court-room to be again crowed this morning—the number of ladies being about the same as yesterday. Mrs. Burch was surrounded by a bevy of female friends, and, though pale and careworn, as usual, greeted her acquaintances with a pleasant smile.

Mr. Beckwith proceeded with the consideration of Fannie Burch's testimony. The first time she saw Stuart at the house of Mr. Burch was upon the night of her arrival, the second time the Sunday following, the third the night of Miss Kinsey's wedding, and the fourth the night of the 23d of December. Undoubtedly Stuart was there on that last night when Mr. Farnam called. Was Mrs. Burch under any constraint in giving her husband an account of that occasion? If she gave a distorted account it would go far to show that she was acting under some influence. What was her account, given, it was claimed, of her own free will? Mr. Burch says, writing from Mrs. Burch's confession, that her criminal conduct took place on that evening; that while they were in the very act of criminality, Mr. Farnam called and was refused admittance. This lady was made to say that, at the moment when Mr. Farnam was at the door, she was engaged in criminal conduct with Stuart. Was it possible that she could have told her husband that story? that she was up stairs engaged in the commission of this crime, when the fact was she was in the parlor or library playing checkers?

The next day Stuart walked home with her. That was a very natural occurrence that they should have solicitude as to whether Mr. Farnam would feel offended. She explained the matter to Mr. Farnam, and Stuart meeting her on that day, walked home with her, and this was regarded as evidence of crime.

It was peculiar that when Miss Fannie Burch gave the account of the meeting of Mrs. Burch and Stuart at the party of Mrs. Brown's, that she mentioned that Stuart's carriage was at the door. Why did she convey the idea that Mrs. Burch rode home with Stuart, when the fact was they all left the house together, and all arrived at Mr. Burch's house, a block distant, at the same time? It was just as much an act of courtesy to escort the lady home as to escort her to the dinner table. And yet, in her husband's presence, and by his side, this circumstance was brought up as an evidence of guilt, and the inference was attempted to be adduced that they rode home in Stuart's carriage.

Miss Fannie Burch would give them to understand that Stuart's presence with Joseph Turner was procured by Mrs. Burch. Burch himself says that "she (Mrs. Burch) had Stuart there to nurse Jo." Who did have Stuart there? Was it justifiable to utter this falsehood when Burch himself brought Stuart to the house? Was it right, was it honest, was it human for Mr. Burch to make his own act a cause for accusing his wife? It was well enough to have some one to assist the young man in that trying hour—but was it honest to say his wife brought Stuart there, and kept him there, and get a member of his family to swear to the same thing? From the time Stuart entered the house, all hope of the recovery of Joseph was lost; was it possible for the witness to exhibit a greater malignity of feeling, or depravity of heart than that in the accusation that Horace Turner was out playing cards and gambling while his brother was dying. And this girl, knowing that he was buffeting the storm to get his mother there to see his brother die, comes upon the stand and accuses him of playing cards. Would the jury believe it? She says that that same evening, while this young man was lying on his death-bed, Mrs. Burch, agonizing with the fate of her brother, was devising a trick to get her husband out of the room that some intimacy might be obtained between herself and Stuart. She invents a story about the ice, and tells about Mrs. Burch hastily throwing down a paper as her husband reëntered the room. No human mind could give credence to such a statement. Was it true that the sister was thus acting and the brother playing cards while the brother was dying? And the question was asked Mr. Stuart. The counsel complained of Stuart's manner. Would it not be remarkable if he did not become excited? He had a wife and children, and he could hardly refrain from tears when he was asked if anything wrong transpired at that time. And yet it was made a matter of sneering comment and ribald jest, that Stuart was overcome with the feelings of a man. Every honest man would feel that it was utterly impossible that such a thing should transpire at such a time.

Again, it was said Mr. Stuart called on the Wednesday after Joseph Turner died. Fannie would have it appear that he went up clandestinely with Mrs. Burch. He did go up to see her sick child. Mr. Burch came up with a telegraphic dispatch announcing the death of her sister's child; and yet these scenes of death were distorted to present arguments against the virtue of this lady. It was to be heralded that this lady was seeking her paramour when her brother was dead in the house, and when the news came of the death of her niece. The heart that could make such a charge under such circumstances was harder than stone. Again, it seemed that this closed the history of this lady's knowledge of Stuart until the Fall of 1859. If it was true that the defendant was guilty in the manner charged, was it not singular that from February, 1858, up to September, 1859, Stuart and Mrs. Burch were not together? Still such was the fact established by every credible witness. Miss Fannie returned in October, 1859. The most that we learn from her is in regard to the meeting on Jan. 3. She was gone to Burlington, and she knows nothing but what she was told of that, and of the meetings the day before New-Year's, and on New-Year's day. The only time of which she knows, is the occasion when Mr. Neef was there. There was a discrepancy between her statement and that of Mr. Neef. She would have it supposed that Stuart and Mrs. Burch were alone two hours. But Mr. Neef testified that he and his wife did not go away until 9 o'clock, and Mr. Burch arrived at 10. The fact was, that the witness had but half an hour to make out the two hours' interview. Such was the manner in which the witness could exaggerate a trivial thing. If they were to convict Mrs. Burch it should be upon the testimony of strictly truthful and accurate witnesses; still, from all these things this witness says, she never dreamed of any thing wrong until Mr. Burch on that fatal Monday, came down and told her that Mrs. Burch had confessed. He might speak of Mrs. Burch's going out that winter, and show that she went solely for the accommodation of this young lady and her sister, to introduce them into society; and that was brought up as an evidence of her guilt and infamy. But he would not go into the trivial matters of dwelling upon disarranged hair, a torn dress, or the small matter of who came down stairs three or five minutes first, when there were people both up stairs and down stairs. He had thus gone over the testimony, aside from the confessions, and he would call his attention to what Mr. Burch himself thought of the matter. He writes that the servants did not think anything wrong of Mrs. Burch up to the time of her confession, but "things they now remember are proof that crime has been committed;" that was after their attention had been called to the importance of what they saw.

The testimony of Carlyle Boyd was that of a willing witness. By him the complainant proposed to prove that Mrs. Burch was depraved, and yet they claim that he lied when he said he had not had criminal connection with Mrs. Burch or any desire for it. Could they believe that in that statement he lied, and yet that he told the truth as to his intimacy with Mrs. Burch. If they accepted one part of his testimony could they deny the other part which asserted Mrs. Burch's innocence of criminality? Mrs. Burch had fully confessed to her husband everything that had transpired, and did not deny that improprieties had transpired.

What led to the rupture of this family? On Wednesday morning Mrs. Burch, after her husband had spoken to her about meeting Boyd, and before the meeting in the library, writes a note to her husband, telling him that she had done wrong. The most we have of the interview in the library is that "mother was sitting on father's lap, and both were crying." That was when Mrs. Burch detailed the whole of her indiscretion to her husband. Margaret heard them on Wednesday night, when she heard Mrs. Burch say, "Oh, no, father; don't, father; no, father—you choke me." There was nothing suspected as to Stuart at that time. The only accusation was Mrs. Burch's intimacy with Boyd, from October, 1859, to January, 1860. What did he do in chiding her for her intimacy with Boyd? Not content with charging her with Boyd, he charges her that her youngest child is an illegitimate child, and that without having the slightest suspicion of Stuart or anybody else. True, she had done wrong, but that was done long after the birth of the child. Was that kind and considerate in him to make that charge? Mrs. Burch was screaming so that she could be heard through those massive doors. Her ejaculations went forth, "No, father; don't, father; it is not so." Fannie Burch would have them believe that they heard the cries, the screams and the groans—but it was Minnie crying. Mrs. Burch had confessed everything in regard to Boyd. She had written to Boyd, requesting him to send, in fact, to her husband everything that he had. But, if Mr. Burch wished to threaten Boyd, why not threaten him himself? Any honorable man would do it himself, and not compel his wife to do it. Burch not only required her to write that the articles should be sent back, but also to threaten Boyd and warn him to leave town. The letter was sent, and on Friday Boyd returned a book and handkerchief. Fannie Boyd says that her uncle showed her a large package of letters which he at first told her to give to her aunt, and then concluded to keep himself. Where were those letters? Why were they not brought here? These letters could be spoken of by the young lady glibly, when the fact was he had no such letters. Who kept Boyd's letter in reply to the letter dictated by Mr. Burch? Burch had the letter and kept it. Did the jury believe on reading those letters that there had been anything criminal between Mrs. Burch and Boyd? Did Mr. Burch believe there was anything criminal at that time? No; counsel admit that he never suspected anything criminal at that time. They go to Farnam's dinner party. On Saturday Mr. Burch insists that Mrs. Burch shall copy a letter and send it to Boyd. She remonstrated, because it would be grossly insulting to Mr. Boyd, but finally did send the note. Miss Fannie says that Mrs. Burch did not wish to send it, because it would seem so foolish. But the letter was sent, and Boyd, who naturally felt insulted, sent an insulting reply. Not content with having her insult Boyd, he makes his wife reiterate the demand that Boyd should leave town. But, prior to that, a little special correspondence had taken place between Mr. Burch and Boyd on one piece of paper. Burch could send a slip of paper, calling him a villain; but when it was necessary to drive him out of town, this poor lady must do it; Mr. Burch could only say, "You villain, where's the ring?" Boyd returned a reply, and Burch got it after he went down town, on Monday morning. Boyd was much excited, and to show how far he considered himself guilty, it seems that he sent his sister down to see Mrs. Burch, to say that when he wrote that letter, he did not know what he wrote. Could anybody pretend, under such circumstances, that he had had any criminal conduct with Mrs. Burch. Boyd evidently had a speck of the puppy. In his first letter he did not undertake to throw the blame on Mrs. Burch, but admitted that he himself was to blame; but in the second letter his effort is to blacken Mrs. Burch and screen himself. In the second letter, which never went into the hands of Mrs. Burch, when he is charged of having abused her confidence he says, "It is a most foul and damnable lie;" does he act like a guilty man? He says, "let me have but one interview, and that in the presence of your husband." The charge you make against me is not true, and you know it. I wish to confront you in the presence of your husband, and have it taken back. Was that the language of a guilty man? The plain meaning of the letter was, that Mr. Burch had abused his wife's confidence in regard to him, Boyd. Mrs Burch had been made to utter a lie. Who had abused her confidence to make her utter a lie? He charges it directly upon her husband.

Fannie Burch says she had a talk with her aunt on Saturday. What was Mrs. Burch's state of mind that week? I don't know how Mr. Burch feels, says Mrs. Burch—he talks to me about it every moment that we are alone. That must have been a happy week. After Burch came home from the Sunday School on Sunday, he commenced, for the first time, charging her with criminality with Stuart. That was after he had a conversation with Fannie Burch. He called attention to Mrs. Burch's answer on that subject. On Sunday evening they went to church together, on Monday the dinner party was given up, and Burch and Miss Fannie go to take a ride on the west side, and she told him everything that she ever knew or heard. He goes to see Mr. Farnam, and Fannie goes with him. He returns home and goes up stairs with Mrs. Burch. Up to that time there is no evidence or confession of any impropriety whatever—nothing to impair Mrs. Burch's reputation for virtue and veracity. What transpired in that room? They were there a long time, the door was shut. From the nature of the conversation that was heard, Mr. Burch at that time charged his wife with criminality—that she screamed so that she was heard through the massive doors. That was the time that he shook his clenched fist in her face, and obtained the confession by the "mental and moral influences which, under God, he was able to bring to bear." They had learned of one of the moral influences (shaking his fist); they learned from his own letter, that he promised her that her protector should come before she should be disgraced—that he promised that nothing should be done until Mr. Corning was sent for. Was a confession extorted under such circumstances of any value? The law in kindness had said that every confession should be free and unconstrained. Yet at this frail lady, that he could hold as a child, he rushes into the room and shakes his fist in her face. Then he says he was "led by light from Heaven!" Was it in shaking his fist in her face, or in "affecting more knowledge than he possessed?" The slightest coercion would render a confession of no value. It was not his province to read law to them. Their province was to judge upon the facts. They would be instructed by the Court that if these confessions were produced by coercion, however slight, they should be disregarded.

Mr. Burch writes to Mr. Corning that Mrs. Burch could stay until he came. He would call their attention to the testimony of Margaret, that Mrs. Burch was "wild, scared, frightened," and that her screams were heard all over the house. The first thing Mr. Burch does with that letter to Mr. Corning in his hand, is to make his wife sign a deed to give away her interest in $100,000. The first thought of this agonized man, bending under affliction, is "my property, my property." He draws up the deed in his own handwriting, and on Monday morning he and poor Valentine went to get Mrs. Burch to sign the deed. Poor Valentine! Peter, when he denied his Master, never wept as poor Valentine did about that property. But the next day he was calm.

Mrs. Burch said when Fannie Burch came in to the nursery, "Let me alone—I do not want to be watched; let me have one moment with my child"—and this was the young lady that pretended she was the confidante of Mrs. Burch.

The scene in the nursery witnessed by Margaret did not give Margaret the understanding that Mrs. Burch was guilty. Mrs. Burch said she was going—but not until her uncle Corning came. Who gave her that promise? Was it not made in that room?

On Tuesday, Fannie Burch would have then believed that Mrs. Burch made other confessions; that she made a sermon and read it off to Fannie Burch, so that Fannie could come here and tell it off. But, it was remarkable that if Mrs. Burch did tell Fannie that, it had been proven that it was a lie. But Fannie says Mrs. Burch talked about Stuart's going upon the stand, and swearing the charge was false. Who put it into the head of Mrs. Burch that she would retract her confession, and that Stuart would go upon the stand and deny the criminality. Did she anticipate the scene they were now having in Court? The story was too improbable for belief.

Nobody would doubt that the first confession was under the authorship of Mr. Burch. As to the second confession, it was strange that Mrs. Burch and her husband should use the same language. In Burch's letter to Corning we find this expression, "And then soon followed the accomplishment of his hellish"—the confession says "he then insisted upon again accomplishing his hellish purpose." Would anybody insist that that was not Burch's own language, put in there by himself? Another place, "At no time did Stuart accomplish his most hellish purpose." Was it true that Mr. Burch was down town when the second confession was written, or when, as Margaret O'Hara says, she was sitting in the writing chair, and Burch was sitting in front of her dictating to her? Again the confession says, "I fell a victim to his damnably seductive arts." Was that the language of a lady, writing under her own impulse, about "hellish purposes" and "damnably seductive arts?" In the letter to Pruyn, Burch says, "at which time Stuart again began his hellish work." He contended that there was a perfect identity of language all the way through with the language employed by Burch, and what was more singular than all, when they came to look at the second confession—said to be made of her own free and voluntary will—she is said to have thought of a postscript: "I have written the above of my own free will, after much difficulty and pain, and read it carefully before I have signed it." There was a half lawyer at her hand, and the half lawyer thought it was necessary to have it present the appearance of business. How did it happen that he was not content with the first confession of the morning. Mr. Farnam, Judge Dickey and Judge Skinner saw that he was sent back to bind the chains of this unfortunate woman more firmly, and, as Margaret says, as she passed the door Mrs. Burch was refusing to write. The whole paper showed that Burch was the author. The moment Valentine went in Burch went out. Valentine performs his duty, and Burch goes back. It was true, beyond all question, that up to Tuesday evening, this lady expected to remain in the house until her uncle could come, and that he would be able in the coolness of his judgment to satisfy her husband of her innocence. The next we learn her husband has been in her room. She had begged and implored Valentine whenever he met her in the street to recognize her as he had formerly done—that was a singular request if she was to leave the City of Chicago forever. Fannie Burch next goes into the room, and says that though Mrs. Burch tore the handkerchief which she held in her hand to pieces, her manner was perfectly calm, and she says her husband's heart is steeled. She rushes to Margaret's room, and seizes her child frantically, that she might clasp it once more. This was the lady that Miss Fannie Burch said was so calm. Has this woman not told a lie? Were not the mental and moral influences which this man brought to bear most damnable? Tell him whether he was led by light from heaven, and whether God worked in and through him.

There was one principle of law which they would receive from the Court—that is, if any improper influence was first used to obtain the confession, the law presumes that the influence under which she first acted was dispelled and removed. Mr. Burch had not only deceived his wife with promises, but had shook his clenched fist in her face—and they knew not what other influences. Look at her letter to her husband begging for forgiveness, and to be told what he says and how he looked. Did Mr. Burch call his wife's friends together to console with her—instead of his particular friends—his bank customers? None of her schoolmates or friends—but the bank customer, the lawyer, the depositor, were brought. The door was locked, and no one was to be admitted to see Mrs. Burch; her letters were to be delivered to this confidante—Miss Fanny Burch or to himself. Next, Mr. Burch has a bill prepared and summons served. Yet, fearful that she will retract, without seeing a friend, a power of attorney is procured for counsel to answer for her, and, when she went away, Mr. Burch thought he had the papers to crush her—before she had seen a friend upon earth. It was said she was perfectly calm and serene, and they were asked to scrutinize every word told by a witness contradicted on every hand—a witness not as regardful of what she was saying as she ought to be. Mrs. Burch is sent away without her baggage; her name rubbed from her trunk; sent so that she could not see her brother at Detroit. And in the same spirit was the likeness of his wife removed from the canvas—obliterating her face from the memory of her children; telling Margaret that if any one dared to write to Mrs. Burch about the children they should be thrust from the house. If this was Christian-like conduct, God deliver him from it.

Mrs. Burch felt that after she left the only way that she should reach Mr. Burch was through his friends. She had left a paper that she had signed; she did not know what it was. She wrote to Mrs. Farnam for it, and confessed, as she had done to her husband, and as she did in her answer, that she had loved Stuart, and that her affections were estranged from her husband by flattery—that she had loved Stuart, but she had not committed adultery. It was under these influences that she had written to her pastor. She had naught to say as to whether the pastor had done right in delivering her letter to her husband, and refusing to send her a copy. Whether the pastor did right or not was a question for his own conscience. Letters were written to Mr. Valentine and to Mrs. Thomas Burch. Up to that time her friends could not talk to her. The letter of Dr. Patterson was not based upon Mrs. Burch's letter, but upon what he assumed was her guilt, from what he had heard in Chicago. Was it not proper that she should not answer that letter? And would they blame her for not sitting down to have a controversy with her clergyman as to her virtue?

Mr. Beckwith closed with an apology for occupying so much time, on the ground that the cause was one of vast importance not only to the lady, but to her children and her relatives.

OPENING OF MR. HOYNE FOR THE COMPLAINANT.

Thomas Hoyne, Esq., then proceeded with the opening for the complainant. He was willing to admit that the sympathy was on the side of the defence. They should have sympathy for this lady—once so respected, now so fallen. But they were to determine upon the law and the evidence. They might, as men, ride over the evidence and give their verdict for the defence, as a favor to her or to her friends, but they could not do it in justice to themselves as husbands, as fathers or as brothers. If they should override the evidence; it would be equivalent to saying that the Sickles remedy—the pistol, the bowie-knife and the bludgeon—was the only one for the outraged husband. He was astounded that the gentleman had so vilified the character of the best citizen of Chicago, and proceeded to defend Mr. Burch from the aspersions of the counsel. He argued that the defence had half admitted the charge by the admission that Mrs. Burch had wronged her husband in her relations with Boyd and Stuart; that, although the several circumstances proved did not separately prove adultery, the circumstances taken altogether, did legally prove the commission of the crime.

The Court adjourned for recess at 12½ o'clock.

O., Jr.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NAPERVILLE, Monday, Dec. 10.

The case was given to the jury to-day, and a verdict returned for *the defendant*.

The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church Partially Consumed by Fire.

A CARD FROM THE PASTOR.

No. 96 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, Pastor) was found to be on fire at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last. The organ was entirely destroyed, and considerable damage done to adjacent parts of the church. The property was insured for upwards of $20,000. The damage, therefore, is amply covered, the chief misfortune being, that the congregation will be deprived of their place of worship for a few months.

At a meeting of the officers of the church, immediately held, it was reported that *five different churches* had been put at our service, the invitation from two of them reaching my house before the fire was extinguished.

It was the unanimous wish of the Church officers that public acknowledgment should be made of the marked courtesy which has been extended to us on every side.

We are grateful, in the first instance, for the efforts of friends living opposite to the church, in instantly sounding the alarm, and sending for parties most interested. We are grateful to the Police, and to the heroic firemen who were so promptly on the ground—who removed the furniture with all the care possible in the case, and who did themselves honor by the quietness, order, and efficiency of their efforts. We very sincerely thank the churches in our neighborhood, which, through their pastors, have extended to us every Christian hospitality. Above all, we thank that Divine Providence which ordered the circumstances and the result so that the occurrence will occasion the congregation no financial inconvenience. Had the fire occurred a day earlier, during the scarcity of water, or at midnight, when it might not have been discovered so promptly, our church would have been probably laid in ashes.

The Lecture-room is uninjured, so that the usual lecture will be delivered on Friday evening next, and the Sunday-school will be held *in its usual place*, on Sabbath morning. The public worship of the congregation will be held next Sabbath, at the usual hours, in the commodious chapel of the Twenty-third-street Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. GANSE's;) entrance on Twenty-fourth-street, in the rear of that church.

FREDERICK G. CLARK, Pastor.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Tuesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Calendar will not be called again this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 1900, 101, 1702, 1561, 165, 1503, 1091, 1152, 1872, 378, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2016, 2016½, 2018.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 35, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 99, 142, 143, 143½, 146, 77, 86, 147, 148.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 385, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 319, 765.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Same as Monday, and Nos. 1869, 2306, 2152 added. *Part II.*—Same as Monday, and Nos. 1968, 2339 added.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE SCHUMACKER MURDER—HOFFMAN INSANE.

In this Court, yesterday morning, before Judge BALCOM, the first business was the disposition of the case of Franz Hoffman, indicted for murder in the first degree, for having taken the life of Mrs. Schumacker and her infant child. The District-Attorney stated to the Court that, although the crime was an atrocious one, committed for plunder, he had concluded to accept a plea of murder in the second degree. He was led to this determination, not simply on account of doubt concerning the possibility of punishing the higher degree, but because he had received a report from Drs. Ranney and Ogden, who had examined the condition of the prisoner as to his sanity. That report was as follows:

The undersigned examined Franz Hoffman on the first and fifth inst., and finding no evidence of insanity, have formed the opinion that he is sane. There was no appearance of any attempt to simulate. His answers seemed truthful, and he exhibited more intelligence than one would infer from his physiognomy. If found guilty, however, we feel that he should not suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the following reasons:

1. Without doubt Hoffman had fits, probably epileptic, occasionally during childhood.

2. He received a severe blow on his head about the age of 20 years, which produced unconsciousness for some time, and disabled him from army service for several weeks.

3. The singular configuration of the head, whether arising from the blow or other causes, does not indicate a well balanced mind. Epilepsy, or a severe blow on the head, might produce a little dullness of intellect, not amounting to insanity proper, but nevertheless, lessening the powers of reasoning, and the ability of self-control, without entirely destroying the power of choosing between right and wrong. That such an effect had been produced in Hoffman, would be inferred from the peculiar expression of his countenance, which resembles that of an epileptic, and from the feeling of indifference exhibited to the condition in which he is placed.

Signed, MOSES H. RANNEY, M. D.
BENJ. OGDEN, M. D.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 5, 1860.

In consideration of the state of facts indicated by this report, it had been decided to accept a plea in the second degree, as stated above. The prisoner was then put to the Bar, and withdrew his former plea of not guilty, substituting in its place that of guilty in the second degree. He was then remanded for sentence.

PLEA OF MORRISSETT, INDICTED FOR ARSON.

After the arraignment and pleading of various prisoners, and the assignment of times for trial, the first case disposed of was that of Comé A. Morrissett, indicted for arson. The District-Attorney remarked to the Court that the prisoner, 22 years of age, had been indicted with his older brother for arson, and also for murder. The brother had been tried on the murder indictment, and sentenced to fifteen years and six months confinement in State Prison. He had a wife and three children depending on him for support, and that they might not be deprived of the support of the prisoner, it had been decided to accept a plea from him of arson in the fourth degree, the indictment being for the third degree. The prisoner was not so clearly connected with the affair as to make his case so aggravated as his brother's had been, and the ends of justice would therefore be met by a shorter punishment. A plea of arson in the fourth degree would be taken with the design that he should be sentenced for a shorter term, to the Penitentiary, instead of the State Prison. The prisoner then retracted his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded in the fourth degree, as had been arranged, and was remanded for sentence. His brother's wife who, had been present during her husband's trial, was also present now, apparently overwhelmed with grief.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder—Daniel Finley.
For Manslaughter—Daniel W. Lewis.
For Bribery—Alexander Ward.
For Breaking Jail—Robert Reed, Isidro Carbonell.

Court of General Sessions.

A ROBBER SENT TO SING SING.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, James Shay, a young man 19 years of age, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty of an assault, with intent to rob. The Court suggested to the prisoner that if he would disclose the names of his accomplices, it would deal leniently with him. Accordingly, he communicated to the District-Attorney several names. The Court then imposed the sentence of two years and six months in the State Prison.

A PETTY QUARREL.

Darby Kavanagh, indicted for assault and battery, was next tried. The case was one of those petty quarrels which are usually settled in the Special Sessions. Upon hearing the testimony, the jury at once convicted. The Court remarked that it had made the rule, whenever one of these cases, properly belonging to the Special Sessions, was brought before this Bar, by the choice of the prisoner, a conviction should be followed by imprisonment. The prisoner was therefore sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

TRIAL OF LOBIANO, FOR GRAND LARCENY.

Antonio Lobiano, jointly indicted with Andrew and Leopold Gustavelli, for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. In the trial of the younger Gustavelli on Friday the jury disagreed, as a previous jury had done in the same case. Considerable time was therefore occupied in impanneling a jury for this trial of Lobiano.

James Welsh, the first witness, testified that he is a merchant, living in Pittston, Penn. He came to New-York on the 21st of June last, and put up at Patten's Hotel, at the corner of Greenwich and Warren streets. He had at the time $885 in his pocket-book. On that night he slept in a room with Mr. Battles, then in Court. On the next morning he went to the barber saloon under the hotel. Lobiano, the barber, told the witness to hang up his coat on a pin. This the prisoner did, on a peg behind his chair. He could see the reflection of it in a mirror placed before him. Lobiano constantly talked to Gustavelli, the old man, in German, excusing himself to the witness by saying that the old man couldn't speak English, and that he had been talking to him about a son that had been shot. When the witness went to the basin to have the soap washed from his head, he lost sight of his coat. Afterwards, having left the shop, he went to No. 281 West-street, and was proceeding to pay a bill, when he discovered that $600 of his money had been taken. He then went back to the hotel, and afterwards to the Police-station. Most of the bills were on the Springfield, Hancock and Pyncheon Banks. He remembered one of them by a large blot of ink on the wing of an eagle in the vignette. Lobiano and the elder Gustavelli were arrested.

William Patten next testified that he is the superintendent of Patten's Hotel, and that prisoner was a barber in the basement of his hotel. The two Gustavelli's were also employed there as barbers. Witness accompanied the witness Walsh to the Station-house. When they came back with officers the old man and Lobiano were there. Walsh described the bills to the witness after the arrest of the young man, and before he had seen the bills at the Station-house.

Sergeant Brevoort, of the Metropolitan Police, next testified to having searched the younger Gustavelli, and found a roll of bills—$90—between the lining and outer leather of his boot-leg. Witness also searched the barber-shop, and found a quantity of counterfeit coin, but no bills.

Capt. Jameson, of the Metropolitan Police, next testified that Sergeant Brevoort handed him the roll of bills taken from Gustavelli; witness saw them taken from him. The bills were here produced, and offered in evidence.

Mr. Walsh, being recalled, identified the bills shown him.

There was no further witnesses, and counsel for defence, Mr. Ashmead, summed up to the Jury. He was followed by Mr. Sedgwick, for the people, and after a brief comment by the Court on the testimony, the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Before sentence, the prisoner addressed the Court briefly in broken English. He laid chief stress on the fact, which he constantly repeated, that "he had shaved the best men in the State," and yet had been found guilty. The Recorder remarked that he had watched the trial with interest, as he had known the prisoner four or five years. He had been convicted by the Jury, and the Court, would, therefore, impose the sentence of imprisonment at Sing Sing for three years and six months. The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John C. Baillie.
For Felonious Assault—James Netten, James Farley.
For Larceny—William Baker.
For Grand Larceny—James Lawrence, Samuel McNiel, Mary Parmlee, Jane Herdzbot.
NFor Receiving Stolen Goods—Deitzmar Steinmetz.
For Burglary—Julius M. Stich.
For Arson—Charles Deverson.

Title of Bona Fide Purchasers Without Notice—Sufficiency of Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson, Justices.

The Belmont Branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Bridgeport vs. William Hoge and Thomas Hoge.—This action was originally tried before Justice BOSWORTH, the Chief-Justice of this Court, and a Jury, on the 18th day of June, 1860, upon the facts found, and, upon the charge of the learned Judge, the Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

An application was subsequently made to the Special Term of this Court for a new trial, and the motion therefor denied. An appeal from the order denying a new trial was then taken to the General Term of this Court, and now comes on for argument. The facts as they appear from the pleadings and all the proceedings in the cause are as follows: On the 15th day of July, 1857, the defendants, who were partners in business and transacting the same in this City, became possessed of certain bills of exchange, which, it is alleged, were the property of the plaintiffs. It is alleged that these bills were drawn in the State of Ohio in the regular course of business, upon the respective drawers in this City, and were regularly discounted by the plaintiff, by which it is alleged plaintiff became the holder. That the plaintiff indorsed these bills for the purpose of facilitating the collection, and transmitted them to its agent, the Ohio Life and Trust Company, at its office in this City, for collection. It appears that the Trust Company, about the middle of July, 1857, entered into an agreement with the defendants that the Trust Company should borrow of the defendants and the defendants should lend to the Trust Company the sum of $12,000 for a certain period specified in the agreement. As part of this transaction between the defendants and the Trust Company, the bills in question were transferred by the Trust Company to the defendants as a collateral security for the payment of this loan. It is further alleged, on the part of the plaintiff, that the Trust Company, in consideration of the loan, should allow and pay to the defendants the sum of $24 per annum for the loan, which, it is claimed, is corruptly and willfully usurious, and it is therefore urged that these notes did not come into the hands of the defendants in the regular course of business, nor in good faith, nor for a valuable consideration, but they took the same, knowing that the Trust Company had no authority to transfer them. The plaintiff further, in support of his case, cites the statute of the State of Ohio, creating banking corporations, by which it is enacted: "That no notes, bills, or other evidences of debt discounted by any banking company shall be assignable, except for collection or to pay or redeem the circulating notes of such company, or to pay other liabilities of such company, and after such liabilities of such company have been discharged to divide among the shareholders on their stock," which enactment it appears is now in force.

The points taken by the plaintiff on this appeal are:

First—That the whole question in the case is whether the defendants were "*bona fide purchasers without notice*" of the plaintiff's bills. Hence the inquiry would seem to arise what constitutes a *bona fide purchaser without notice*. The point taken in the answer to this is that a party to be such purchaser must have taken the bills in the usual course of trade "for present value given or parted with at the time," and without notice actual or constructive; that the one from whom he obtained them was not the true owner, and the transaction must be free from usury or other illegal act. There appear to be numerous and well-settled decisions in support of this position.

Second—If the bills were received by the defendants as collateral security for a usurious loan they were not purchasers in good faith and have no title to the notes. It is further contended that the statute in which it is declared that no corporation shall interpose the defence of usury in any action has no application in this case, that the language shows that it was intended to operate as a prohibition upon corporations, and not to effect the contract in respect to other persons. It is further contended that the Trust Company never acquired title to the bills, and the defendants having full notice of illegality could stand in no better position. These points are each dispelled by the counsel for the defendants. Decision reserved.

Edwards Pierrepont for Plaintiff; Daniel Lord for defendants.

Action on the Promissory Notes of a Superior Court Justice—Answer Setting up Usury Held to be Frivolous.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. James W. White.—This is an action on promissory notes of the defendant, who is a Justice of the Superior Court.

The defence to the action is that the consideration for making of the notes was usurious, in that they were given in payment of premiums of insurance on policies which the defendant was under the necessity of taking out in the plaintiff's Company, as a consideration of a loan of money on bond and mortgage.

The plaintiffs now made an application for judgment on the answer as frivolous. After hearing counsel, the Court granted the motion, with leave to the defendant to serve an amended answer, which should not set up usury, on payment of costs within ten days.

George G. Hastings for motion; Mr. Jenkins opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

THE WILL OF FANNY WHITE.

The will of Jane Augusta Blankman, *alias* Fanny White, was now offered for probate, and is contested by two sisters, and the children of a deceased sister.

The will leaves $5,000 to the brother of the testatrix, Hiram Funk, and ten shares of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company to his son, John Jacob Funk. To the niece of the testatrix, Lillie Bennett, $1,000.

The entire remainder of an estate, valued at about $60,000 or $70,000, is left to Edmon Blankman, Esq., husband of deceased. The will directs that he dispose of her wearing apparel as he thought proper, so that he gave none to any friend who did not respect her in life. Those who are not remembered, now contest the will, and are represented by able counsel.

The matter was before the Surrogate, and the testimony so far is the same as published on the occasion of the inquest.

Colton's Maps—Action to Recover Money for Advertising.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Bonney.

Williams et al. vs. Tucker.—This action is brought by plaintiffs as assignees of J. F. Colton & Co., the renowned map publishers, an amount which it was alleged Tucker agreed to pay for an insertion of an advertisement on a certain map of North America. The sum was $90.

The defence is, that the defendant was to have the right to countermand the order any time before he was required to furnish the matter. He had exercised that right and had so declined to furnish the advertisement. Case still on.

P. J. Cutler for Plaintiffs; Goodman & Jessup for defendant.

Action for Ejectment—Motion for Injunction.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

Gustavus C. Brown vs. Julius G. Huszack.—The defendant, in 1859, leased to the plaintiff the premises No. 669 Broadway, on the condition, as he alleges, among others, that the plaintiff should purchase of him all the cigars and tobacco that should be sold on the premises, he (defendant) agreeing on his part that the plaintiff should have these articles at the lowest possible price. Defendant avers that it was also agreed that if the plaintiff did not purchase cigars of him, or if he purchased of any one else, cigars, &c., sold on the premises, then the lease should expire, and the plaintiff's tenancy end with the next current month thereafter—the defendant having in such case the right of reëntry.

The plaintiff now applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant from prosecuting summary proceedings under the statute for the recovery of these premises. In support of his motion the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had charged for cigars one hundred per cent. more than the market value, and urged that he was therefore justified in refusing to buy of him.

The defendant denied that he had charged the rates stated, and claimed that under the contract he was entitled to have immediate possession of the plaintiff. The question before the Court is, whether or not the Court can interpose an injunction to restrain the defendant from prosecuting his right of possession to premises alleged to be wrongfully and illegally occupied by the plaintiff.

It is a well settled rule that except in cases of fraud, the Court will not so interfere in actions of ejectment.

Counsel for the plaintiff, however, urged that the statute in regard to these proceedings had been so far modified by sections 47, and 219 of the Code, that the Court could thus interpose on the fact stated in the pleadings of this case. 3 Sanford, 663; 5 How., S. C. R., 293, and 1 Duer, 627, were also cited in support of the motion. Decision reserved.

A. Spaulding for motion; A. Cordoza opposed.

The Assessment of Second-avenue in Controversy—Motion to Vacate.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Petition of Allan Hays to Vacate the Assessment for Regulating and Paving Second-avenue.—This is an application to the Court by the petitioner, who is a property owner upon Second-avenue, to have the assessment for regulating and paving the same set aside or vacated upon the ground of a "legal irregularity," and for an alleged fraud.

The petition sets forth that the petitioner is owner of property upon the avenue which has been assessed for the grading and paving of the avenue; that the assessment is legally irregular inasmuch as the contract to regulate and pave the same was not awarded to the lowest bidder; that two bids were regularly made, one by Terance Farly and one by Daniel Gallagher; that Farly's bid was lower than Gallagher's by the sum of $929, but that notwithstanding this the contract was awarded to Gallagher.

It further appears from the petition that the return of the amount of earth excavated, labor done, &c., by Gallagher, greatly exceeded the amount in the original estimate, all of which had been allowed in the assessment, and that the difference between the cost of the work calculated upon the original estimate of Terance Farly, and that actually allowed Daniel Gallagher, amounted to the sum of $44,155 81.

The petitioner claims that under the decision in the case of James W. Beekman, decided by the Supreme Court, a "legal irregularity" in making the assessment renders it absolutely void, and that a person whose property is thus incumbered may, under the statute of 1858, take advantage of such irregularity and have such assessment vacated by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The petitioner now moves to have evidence taken to substantiate the facts stated in the petition.

In behalf of the City, a preliminary motion is made to dismiss the proceedings, upon the ground that the petitioner has no standing in Court, and that objections of the kind raised by the petitioner should have been made before the Assessors at the time the assessment was open for general inspection.

J. Brice Smith and Ex-Judge Dean for petitioner; H. H. Anderson for the City.

A Question of Partnership.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Bonney.

Nathan Smith vs. Haskett S. Smith et al.—This action is brought to recover a balance due for merchandise sold by the plaintiff.

The complaint alleges that the defendants, at the time of the sale of the goods, were partners, doing business in the City of New-York; that their business was to ship provisions, goods, &c., to the West Indies, and to procure there return cargoes for their vessels; that the defendants purchased goods from the plaintiff for the purpose of sending them to the West Indies, for a part of which they had paid, but that a balance is still due and unpaid amounting to the sum of $3,017 93.

The defendant, Haskett S. Smith, denies the allegations in the complaint, and alleges that he never was a partner in the firm—the question in controversy being whether he was, or was not, a partner in the firm. The other defendants make no defence. The case is still on.

David D. Field and Tyler & Brown for plaintiff; H. M. Hyde and Pierson & Jackson for defendants.

United States Circuit Court.

In consequence of the continued illness of Judge SHIPMAN, the jury in this Court have been discharged till January, and no cases will be tried till then. Any business which must be transacted before that time will be attended to by Judge BETTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Nelson et al. vs. Halstead.*—Allowance of $50 ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Joy vs. Bruce.*—Motion denied.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Reilly vs. Cornell et al.*—Defendant entitled to $250 allowance. The plaintiff to have thirty days to make a case, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 10.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '67	95	60	Harlem Railroad	12½
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	50	do ... b30	13
3,000	do	89½	150	Harlem R. Pref	27⅛
8,000	do	89	10	do	27⅛
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	80	200	Reading Railroad	30⅞
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	66¼	100	do ... s10	30⅛
12,000	do	66	100	do	30¼
6,000	Virginia State 6's	75	275	Mich. Central R.	43
3,000	do	74½	100	do ... s30	42
4,000	Missouri State 6's	63½	150	Mil. & Miss. R.	7¼
4,000	do	63¼	101	Del. L. & West. R.	70
2,000	do	63⅛	10	Mich. So & N. I. R.	12
2,000	Cal. State 7's	88	50	do	11½
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	80	50	do	11⅞
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ Ct. 1 M. S. F. Cn. Bs.	89½	100	do	11¼
			50	M. S. & N. I. G. S	25⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	65	200	do	25¼
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	73	500	do	25
5,000	Ha. & St. J. R. B.	53	100	Panama R. ... s30	108
17	Bank of Commerce	87	200	do	109
20	Del. & Hud Ca. Co.	80	100	do	108½
60	Pacific M. S. Co.	75	400	Illinois C. R. S'p. s3	53⅛
5	do	75½	200	do ... s15	53
130	Amer. Coal Co.	12	50	do ... s10	53¼
1425	N. Y. Cen. R. ... s3	70	200	do ... s30	53
81	do	70⅛	350	do	53¼
20	do	70⅜	700	do	54
50	do ... s15	69⅞	100	do	53⅞
200	do ... opg	70⅛	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	87
50	do ... s5	70	655	Galena & Chicago R	59
100	do ... s10	70	25	Clev. & Tol. R.	21
100	Erie Railroad ... c	24⅛	600	do	20⅝
320	do ... c	24⅛	400	do	20⅞
200	do ... s15	23⅞	220	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	43⅛
125	do ... c	24	150	do	43½
60	Hudson Riv. R.	36	200	do	43⅛
100	do ... s30	36	150	do	43¼
300	do	36⅛	200	do ... b30	43¼
50	do ... b10	36⅛	60	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	60
10	do	35⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	92	10	N. Y. Cen. R.	71
10,000	Missouri State 6s	63	125	do	71⅛
5,000	do	63¼	550	do	72
5,000	Virginia State 6s	73	100	do ... s10	71⅞
1,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	69	200	do ... s15	71⅞
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	75½	15	do	71⅞
150	Hud. River R.	36½	100	do	71⅞
200	do ... s30	36	100	do ... s10	71⅛
7	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	60	100	do	71⅞
100	do ... s30	59⅞	100	do ... opg	71⅞
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	60	20	Harlem Railroad	13⅛
50	do ... s20	60	15	Panama Railroad	109
50	do	60⅛	100	do ... s15	108⅛
185	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	44	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	54⅛
50	Erie Railroad	24	100	do ... b10	54⅛
100	do ... s10	23⅝	100	do ... s10	54
200	do	23⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	21
50	do	23⅞	200	do ... b10	21⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 1:

Increase in Loans	$676,904
Increase in Specie	20,981
Increase in Circulation	150,249
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,461,449

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 10, 1859.	Dec. 8, 1860	Dec. 1, 1860
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	122,925,408	130,214,363	129,537,459
Specie	19,750,535	18,562,743	18,511,762
Circulation	8,481,486	8,956,193	8,805,944
Gross Deposits	99,524,708	102,072,162	104,354,339
Exchanged	23,053,281	19,887,995	23,631,621
Undrawn	76,571,427	82,184,167	80,722,718
In Sub-Treasury	6,099,039	3,125,300	3,702,751

The Bank return is a very liberal as well as conservative one for the present critical emergency. The whole movement is a strong one for the public confidence, not only in the ability of the Association to maintain their credit, but in their good faith in keeping up their line of liberal accommodation to their own dealers. The expansion of seven millions on the previous statement is more than maintained, while even a larger share of the proceeds of these Discounts is kept within the City, as evidenced by the line of Deposits. The principal increase of the latter is with the Park Bank, the depository of the City Chamberlain. The market for Money to-day has undergone no change either at Bank or on the Street. Private money-lenders continue rather reluctant buyers of paper, and the consequence, outside of Bank, is high rates on the very best names. We hear of transactions to-day at 12@16@18 ₩ cent. per annum, according to the fancy of the buyer for particular signatures. The Foreign Exchanges are again lower, and Bank and Banker's bills are quoted at 102@103, and Merchant bills, 98@101. The latter are so cheap at New-Orleans, just now, (with New-York Sight Exchange only ½ ₩ cent. discount,) as to influence low figures here; especially while the demand from the import trade is so moderate and sluggish. The Domestic Exchanges are also lower on Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

The Stock Market is unusually sensitive, to-day, to Washington and other political news, and even to the gossip of special correspondence. The admitted ease with which Stocks may be carried at 7 ₩ cent., if speculation should take an upward turn, together with the well assured Bank movement, are strong points, financially; and after the recent enormous decline, all that seems wanting to put the market in a good humor is no more than a reasonable peg upon which to hang the hope of final satisfactory settlement of the present unhappy sectional agitation. The dealings opened this forenoon under rather a depressed or depressing conviction that the accounts in the morning papers were adverse to conciliation, and the Federal and State Stocks were consequently weaker—the former selling down to 95 for the 6 ₩ cents of 1867, and 89 for the 5 ₩ cents of 1874, including interest since the 1st of July. Missouris gave way 1½, and Tennessees ½@1 ₩ cent. New-York Central shares followed with a decline of 1 ₩ cent., but the Western list manifested more steadiness, and the session of the Board broke up with a partial improvement in the general demand.

In the afternoon, a dispatch from the seat of Government to the Associated Press, to the purport that the President has received assurances from an authentic quarter that South Carolina will make her ordinance of secession, so far as the public property at Charleston and the collection of the revenue are concerned, prospective—that is, to the 4th March, thus affording time to avoid all serious collision, imparted quite a buoyancy to prices, both at and after the Second Board. The final prices on the Share list at 4½ o'clock on the Street were generally higher than on Saturday, and from 1@2 ₩ cent. above the lowest points of the morning, as follows:

Central	72⅜	Erie	23½
Galena	60⅜	Quincy	61⅛
Rock Island	44⅜	Hudson	36¾
Toledo	21¼	Michigan Central	45
Panama	108½	Michigan Southern	12
Reading	30⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	29

There was nothing done after the Board in State and Federal Stocks, the course of which will be determined to-morrow, no doubt, by the general tenor of what may appear in the morning papers, rather than by the news which influenced the Share speculation this afternoon.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS closing quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

New-York, New-England and East Jersey	⅜@ ½
West Jersey and Philadelphia	2½@ 3
Baltimore, Int. Pennsylvania and Maryland	4½@ —
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	2½@ 3
S. C., N. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	9 @10
Virginia and Tennessee	8 @ 9
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	12 @15
Free Indiana	6 @ —
Louisiana	4 @ —
Mobile	5 @ —
Canada and Michigan	2 @ —
Drafts and checks on Philadelphia	2½ @ —
Drafts and checks on Baltimore	4 @ —
Drafts and checks on Boston	⅛ @ —
Drafts and checks on Chicago	12 @ —
Drafts and checks on St. Louis	12 @ —
Drafts and checks on Detroit	2 @ —
Drafts and checks on New-Orleans	3½ @ —
Drafts and checks on Cincinnati	2 @ —

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of November are as follows:

1859	$85,784 80
1860	99,460 54
Increase	$13,675 74

The net receipts for the same month for the last three years were as follows:

1857	$75,265 10
1858	83,221 46
1859	85,784 80

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the first week in December were:

1860	$49,133 32
1859	40,224 37
Gain	$8,908 95

The following is the Illinois Central Company's statement for November:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

11,376.94 acres sold for		$187,314 31
60,216.37 acres sold since Jan. 1		986,215 38
1,237,260.55 acres sold previously		15,735,837 02
1,297,476.92 acres.	Total sales	$16,722,052 40
Construction Bonds canceled in November		$56,500 00
Construction Bonds canceled previously		1,668,000 00
Total Bonds canceled		$1,724,500 00
Total cash receipts in November, 1860		99,845 37
Total cash since Jan. 1, 1860		695,968 80
Total cash and bonds to Nov. 30, 1860		4,093,396 70

NOTE.—Cash receipts in November, applicable to cancelation of Construction Bonds, $56,272 07; applicable to Free Land Fund, $8,132 12; applicable to Interest Fund, $27,691 82; Miscellaneous Accounts, $7,749 36.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Earnings for November, 1860	$242,945 90	
Earnings for November, 1859	235,670 83	
Increase		$7,275 07
Total earnings since Jan. 1	$2,428,296 16	
Corresponding period of 1859	1,909,096 57	
Increase		$519,199 59

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad in November were:

1860	$88,657 30
1859	99,329 58
Decrease	$10,671 28

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for the month of November:

	1860.	1859.
Freight	$69,683 01	$67,937 77
Passengers	15,475 58	16,497 73
Rents and mails	3,356 88	1,835 42
Total	$88,515 47	$86,270 92

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date of the 3d inst., thus notices the Exchange market of that city:

"The week opens without any symptoms of improvement, and the market to-day was sorely depressed. The few buyers of sterling had the market to themselves this morning, and about £55,000 were taken, based in greater part on previous engagements, at 96@97 and 98, the latter for very select confirmed bankers' credits. We quote the range from 95@98, with the remark that at the close the very best names would not bring over 96@97. We did not hear of a solitary transaction in bill of lading drafts. They might probably command $90@92½. French Exchange is equally depressed. The highest rate for choice signatures on Paris direct is 5f. 75. We quote the whole run from 6f.@5f.75. There was a sale of about $20,000, sixty days, at 4 ₩ cent. discount, a very good rate. Sight was a shade firmer, opening at 1¾@1½ discount, and closing at 1@1¼. The trade demand is, however, extremely slack. One day sight was done at 1¼ discount."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, refers to the business of Saturday thus:

"There is still an urgent demand on the Street for Money, and rates rule very high. Only the best bills are considered, and those at rates ruling from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. a month. Some few transactions in "call" loans, at 8@9 ₩ cent."

The movements in Boston, during the past week, the *Atlas and Bee*, of this morning, notice thus:

"The past week was one of unusual excitement in money affairs, and most everybody on 'Change seemed to look blue even if they did not feel so. The Banks have, most of them, discounted as liberally as it was expedient, considering the unsettled aspect of the political horizon.

Rates have ranged from 1@2 ₩ cent. a month on good notes, and in many cases capitalists who have heretofore been ready to lend at some price have actually refused to do anything, no matter how tempting the rates, preferring to wait the progress of events, or until matters financial assume a more definite shape. The amount of specie held by the Banks amounts to $3,513,000—a gain of $800 over Friday's count."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec 8.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 1.
Bk. of New-York	4,789,406	4,739,872	737,340	606,968
Manhattan Co.	5,432,401	5,316,624	644,986	909,868
Merchants' Bank	5,482,685	5,320,726	806,241	1,023,606
Mechanics' Bank	3,911,099	3,775,440	413,605	438,145
Union Bank	3,120,865	3,153,757	512,007	[illegible]
Bank of America	6,630,462	5,905,665	1,151,167	1,363,101
Phenix Bank	3,231,751	3,085,106	395,327	464,164
City Bank	2,726,063	2,480,406	467,578	486,747
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,341,435	1,413,739	157,087	163,636
Fulton Bank	1,513,004	1,432,687	229,352	342,458
Chemical Bank	2,013,265	2,060,626	1,197,236	1,084,988
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,039,130	2,016,150	213,941	199,416
National Bank	2,256,272	2,288,295	200,166	167,492
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,747,845	1,748,836	249,427	231,596
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	882,796	924,765	156,708	152,838
Greenwich Bank	702,019	531,948	84,415	68,609
Leather Man. Bk.	2,047,740	2,105,389	265,542	224,687
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,281,491	1,200,612	125,550	169,224
Bk.St.New-York	4,198,816	3,987,242	499,921	547,434
Am.Exchange Bk	7,719,802	7,632,530	1,092,141	861,761
Bk. of Commerce	13,026,574	13,745,565	1,052,388	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	2,743,622	2,775,804	404,292	324,276
Ocean Bank	1,762,139	1,828,698	200,318	195,319
Mercantile Bank	2,209,006	2,277,771	306,144	438,719
Pacific Bank	969,879	1,024,556	172,039	171,378
Bank of Republic	3,808,391	3,680,208	607,426	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	747,407	795,825	100,309	95,860
People's Bank	671,521	708,578	113,300	82,877
Bank of N. Am.	1,711,389	1,738,671	213,808	207,524
Hanover Bank	1,460,772	1,491,096	120,185	164,284
Irving Bank	761,491	831,101	106,297	67,335
Metropolitan Bk.	7,685,789	7,642,110	859,158	668,311
Citizens' Bank	734,388	775,399	128,965	105,158
Nassau Bank	1,614,889	1,689,286	189,558	169,161
Market Bank	1,576,113	1,625,081	173,678	138,384
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,135,795	1,130,320	140,777	139,187
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,332,551	2,455,960	197,663	127,781
Corn Exch.Bank	1,698,013	1,828,712	188,233	136,306
Continental Bank	3,369,418	3,317,023	[illegible]	256,466
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,075,152	1,360,837	148,082	187,368
Oriental Bank	518,463	512,614	68,076	66,478
Marine Bank	938,268	956,603	124,964	160,111
Atlantic Bank	546,233	592,959	52,636	28,723
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,349,618	2,587,468	364,865	227,477
Park Bank	7,007,974	6,494,901	1,984,141	1,608,458
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	746,329	738,924	50,087	68,626
Grocers' Bank	555,306	588,287	73,903	53,261
North River Bk.	564,686	578,683	70,473	63,761
East River Bank	313,463	335,465	39,375	36,989
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	807,868	811,226	87,619	85,319
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	386,751	387,3 9	70,540	68,089
N.Y.Exch. Bank	329,525	319,266	23,942	21,152
Bull's Head Bank	473,636	458,022	62,343	62,180
N. Y. County Bk.	413,657	429,437	59,307	62,832
Total	130,214,363	129,537,459	18,562,743	18,541,762
	Increase	$676,904	Increase	$20,981

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Dec 8.	Dec 1.	Dec. 8	Dec. 1.
Bk. of New-York	436,105	417,192	2,872,004	2,669,239
Manhattan Co.	300,145	290,870	3,375,166	3,489,092
Merchants' Bank	205,392	187,306	3,528,972	3,536,440
Mechanics' Bank	958,839	293,667	2,159,150	2,265,393
Union Bank	192,214	188,436	2,453,060	2,444,538
Bk. of America	146,517	135,301	4,921,416	4,714,061
Phenix Bank	137,127	135,789	1,773,647	1,643,287
City Bank	....	....	2,242,767	1,984,837
Tradesmen's Bk.	320,708	320,284	615,619	667,444
Fulton Bank	225,564	226,813	1,137,371	1,153,062
Chemical Bank	355,734	368,407	2,727,133	2,519,992
Merch. Exch. Bk.	131,703	123,747	1,001,127	966,806
National Bank	176,086	155,847	1,032,550	1,019,779
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	183,923	187,187	1,230,875	1,206,907
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	160,460	164,954	659,502	689,457
Greenwich Bank	179,016	168,661	405,064	458,344
Leather Man. Bk.	309,048	298,071	1,161,131	1,081,883
Seventh Ward Bk.	226,086	217,869	616,927	659,968
Bk.St.New-York	242,395	237,589	2,444,378	2,301,377
Am.ExchangeBk.	201,948	200,418	4,685,593	4,330,501
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,519,366	6,178,742
Broadway Bank	283,533	284,698	2,030,487	1,913,378
Ocean Bank	138,405	137,236	897,190	921,610
Mercantile Bank	25,712	25,267	1,518,783	1,604,980
Pacific Bank	123,954	127,934	729,090	775,211
Bk. of Republic	204,274	198,862	2,748,515	2,738,429
Chatham Bank	119,787	118,230	418,806	469,796
People's Bank	104,520	102,273	469,350	447,520
Bank of N. Am.	75,483	79,354	978,867	921,938
Hanover Bank	81,973	84,061	617,069	676,991
Irving Bank	126,108	121,397	454,163	485,204
Metropolitan Bk.	269,947	211,507	3,772,712	4,069,641
Citizens' Bank	168,024	165,644	547,920	571,272
Nassau Bank	89,920	103,465	875,895	914,568
Market Bank	213,082	209,482	796,585	836,795
St.Nicholas Bank	92,853	93,925	676,428	666,094
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	287,321	256,294	1,139,075	1,219,620
Corn Exch.Bank	134,279	136,614	800,565	814,310
Continental Bank	205,593	194,165	1,696,530	1,562,301
Bk.of Commw'lth	251,214	257,024	712,232	771,326
Oriental Bank	105,896	102,568	324,691	333,146
Marine Bank	142,999	142,141	529,963	498,179
Atlantic Bank	92,691	94,658	227,034	245,380
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	186,701	186,412	1,651,496	1,463,086
Park Bank	173,018	176,198	8,164,229	7,600,111
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	105,608	106,466	329,451	369,982
Grocers' Bank	53,645	52,233	341,954	365,307
North RiverBank	78,391	77,866	340,215	347,867
East River Bank	83,288	86,484	176,533	200,323
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	139,322	134,233	438,761	446,641
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	131,676	131,584	181,107	188,836
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	98,963	93,874	274,798	270,378
Bull's Head Bank	113,665	116,513	427,984	408,502
N. Y. County Bk.	86,064	86,520	311,902	330,836
Total	8,956,193	8,905,944	82,184,167	80,722,718
	Increase	$150,249	Increase	$1,461,449

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 24,078 bbls. Flour, 24,001 bushels Wheat, 40,212 bushels Corn, 7,720 bushels Barley, 3,611 bushels Oats, 4,410 bushels Malt, 659 pkgs. Provisions, and 268 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $5 for Pots, and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is sparingly sought after at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of only 850 bales, in lots, including Middling Uplands, at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, to-day, yet prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of 8,700 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 30@$4 50; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 50@$4 75, the lower rate with check to-day, but most of the sales of straight shipping lots were made at $4 55@$4 65; superfine Western at $4 25@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 65@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 50
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 70	@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 90
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 10@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian sells slowly, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 75@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and unsettled. The demand is moderate, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders. We have heard of sales of only 36,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 21; white Western at $1 30; red Western at $1 12; Milwaukee Club at $1 05@$1 08; and Chicago Spring, part at $1 ₩ bushel. Corn is in some request at about former rates. Sales 37,500 bushels, at 58c.@59½c. chiefly at 59c.@59½c. for mixed Western ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet and unsettled. Rye is dull and nominal. Oats continue in limited request, including Canada at 36½c.@37c.; Western 36c.@37c.; and State at 37c.@37½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 570 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in very moderate request to-day at from 28c.@34c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Have been partially neglected; prices continue quite irregular.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are inactive and unsettled. Resin is in slack request, including common at $1 20 ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—Have been sparingly sought after, including Crude Sperm within a range of from $1 45@$1 50; Crude Whale at 50c.@55c.; and Linseed at 52c.@53c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, to-day, sales having been made of only a few hundred barrels, in small lots, including New Mess, inspected, at $17 25, and uninspected at $17; Old Mess at $16 37@$16 50, and Prime at $10 25@$10 50 ₩ bbl. No important transactions occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been more freely offered and sought after at, however, easier prices. Sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef has been purchased to the extent of only 125 bbls., in small lots, at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$13 75 ₩ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 60 tcs., have been reported, at $2 87@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, sales of 10,000 pieces on a basis of 5c. for 64x64.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand and sales have been reported of only a few hundred hogsheads, mainly Cuba, at 5c.@5¾c., with some New-Orleans, at 6c.@6½c., and 165 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 450 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 17½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather limited and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn, 12½d.@13d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; Resin 3s. 3d. ₩ 310 lbs., and Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@15d. ₩ bushel; Peas, 14½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₩ lb. For Bristol—Flour at 4s. For Antwerp—Wheat, in ship's bags, 14d. ₩ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate....Dec. 8.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 207 East Broadway, 25x87.6 .....$5,600

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1860.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Tuesday) Morning, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Louise de Lignerolles—Boots at the Swan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Model Hypocrite.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Merchant's Steed—The Lottery Ticket—The Smuggler's Daughter.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Masaniello—What Is It?—Aztec Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The session of Congress, yesterday, was attended with far less excitement than we were led to anticipate, from the tenor of our dispatches of Sunday night. The discussions upon all topics connected with the subject of secession were conducted with calmness, and altogether a decidedly better feeling was exhibited on every side. In the Senate, the Standing Committees of the last session were continued; Mr. Latham's resolution relative to the Overland Mail was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads; a memorial from Thaddeus Hyatt, presented by Mr. Sumner, relative to the suffering people of Kansas, was referred to the Committee on Territories; and the Homestead bill was read the first time. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, then called up his resolution, presented on Thursday, relative to the present condition of the country, and made a few remarks expressive of his views. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, made a motion, which was agreed to by Mr. Powell, to strike out everything from the resolution excepting that which referred to Federal affairs, and that it be referred to a Special Committee. During a discussion which intervened, Mr. Latham, of California, said that his State would remain with the Union under all circumstances—intimating that she could otherwise never secure that great desideratum, a Pacific Railroad. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, said the management of the country for the present was with the Democrats, but he should support the resolution. Mr. Douglas hoped that there would be no more talk of party until this grave question was settled. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, did not regard the proposition as one promising a good result. Several other speeches were made on the subject, among which was one by Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, who combatted the idea that it is impossible for the two systems of free and slave labor to exist in the Confederacy, and the Senate adjourned at a late hour. In the House, Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, proceeded to give additional reasons for asking to be excused from serving on the Special Committee on the Perilous Condition of the Union. He concluded by a warning that Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina were certain to secede, and to be followed by Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The tone of his remarks, however, was rather more moderate than was expected. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in a rather ill-conceived speech, argued in favor of excusing Mr. Hawkins. Mr. McClernard, of Illinois, was unwilling to excuse him. Mr. Sickles, of New-York, believed that the power to deal with the pending political question rests with the Republican Party, and he desired that the Legislatures of the Northern States might be convened in order that they might deal with it. The vote, on Mr. Hawkins' request, was not taken,—the discussion being interrupted by the introduction, from the Committee of Ways and Means, of a bill authorizing the issue of ten millions in Treasury notes, for the relief of the Government, The bill was passed after a brief debate, and the House adjourned.

Our dispatches this morning corroborate the statement of our Correspondent yesterday morning, that Secretary Cobb had resigned.

One of the most important matters touching on the question of secession which we publish this morning is the letter of Hon. John M. Botts. He declares that he will have no part in the proposed wickedness. He thinks that Virginia will not secede, and says that the position of South Carolina is bold, plain, daring, flat-footed rebellion against the Government, and treason to the rest of the States. He regards the question, whether it is worth while to keep South Carolina in the Union, as the only one involved in the imbroglio; but if it is decided to retain her, he believes that the Federal laws should be enforced within her boders, in spite of any ordinance of secession. Mr. Botts is decidedly bitter on the secession party in his own State.

Advices from the Pacific side to the 28th of November are received, by the arrival of the Pony Express at Fort Kearney yesterday morning. There is no news of special importance. Full returns of the Presidential election in California had at last been received, and the total vote of the State is put down at 119,597. Lincoln's majority over Douglas is 642. The new census, it is stated, gives the State a population of only about 400,000; and the inference, in face of the heavy vote cast in the State, is that the Census Marshals have not done their duty.

Our advices from Utah are to the 16th of November. The news of the election of Mr. Lincoln had reached Great Salt Lake City, but created very little excitement among the Mormons, though among the "Gentiles," who are mostly Democrats, the intelligence was received with anything but satisfaction. They probably fear an investigation into the manner in which the interests of the Government have been attended to in the Territory, which would, if report speaks truly, reveal a condition of affairs incompatible with the generally received idea of the strictest honesty. The Territorial Legislature, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, had assembled in special session; and having effected the object for which it was called together, had adjourned again at the end of ten days. Gov. Cumming, in his Message, made several suggestions in reference to the affairs of the Territory, which were not followed out. The three Federal Judges were assigned districts, and the times of holding their Courts were fixed.

The steamship *Zulu* arrived at this port yesterday, from Jamaica, bringing intelligence to Nov. 29. The Ministerial crisis, mentioned in a former letter of our correspondent, had been brought to an end, the Governor having made common cause with the Jewish members of the Legislature, who were in a majority, through which means he was enabled to obtain a new Ministry. This course had much exasperated his opponents, and it was believed that in the end he would be forced to resign. Our correspondent gives an interesting sketch of the progress of the difficulty in the Government, which finally culminated in the resignation of the former Ministry.

The Boston Municipal election took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of Joseph Wightman, the Democratic and Union candidate, as Mayor, over Moses Kimball, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 3,087. A large majority of the City Councils are elected by the Unionists.

The slave-bark *Cora*, and two of the prisoners who were brought home in her, by Commander Eastman, were taken into custody by the United States Marshal yesterday afternoon. During Sunday night, Fredericks, the chief mate, and the most important of the three accused parties, made his escape, as reported, through a side-light of the state-room in which he was locked for the night. It is surmised that he might have been assisted off by some friendly boats.

A young man, giving the name of Alfred Buchanan, was arrested on Sunday at Susquehannah, a village on the line of the Erie Railroad, on suspicion of being the murderer of Mrs. Susan Shancks, in Twelfth-street, on Friday morning last. Blood-stains were found upon his clothing, and his hands were swathed in bandages to cover wounds which had recently been inflicted. When charged with the murder he made several conflicting statements, but finally he is said to have confessed that he perpetrated it, and fled by advice of his friends. He will be brought back to the City to-day. In view of his apprehension, the proceedings before the Coroner were postponed until Wednesday. On Saturday night, a sailor, named Henry Benatus, had a quarrel in the grocery and liquor-store No. 11 Albany-street, with Philip Collins, the proprietor. The men finally commenced fighting, and in the affray Benatus was felled with a blow from a club, said to have been given by Collins, causing a fracture of his skull, from the effects of which he died. The facts of the case did not transpire until yesterday, when the alleged assailant was arrested. The Coroner has been notified to investigate the matter.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the truth of the rumors that have been recently circulated regarding the disposal of the county deposits, and the alleged appropriation of a per-centage on the sums received, contrary to law, met yesterday, and, after consultation with Mr. Whiting (Mr. Platt's counsel,) agreed to make a joint case in which all the matters in issue are to be submitted to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. Mayor Wood had been invited to appear, but declined on the ground of previous official engagements. He promised, however, to appear with the utmost readiness at any future conference.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, ordered three new steam fire engines to be built, without contract, for different companies, and others were granted new carriages, repairs to houses, painting, &c. The Board of Councilmen concurred in appropriating $35,000 for street-cleaning. A message was read from the Mayor vetoing several railroad grants. The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of concurring with the Aldermen in the purchase of the statue of Washington, now standing in the Park.

The annual election of officers of the New-York Fire Department last evening resulted as follows: President, Wm. H. Wickham; Vice-President, Albert J. Delatour; Secretary, John R. Platt; Treasurer, John H. Giles; Collector, David Theall; Trustees, Zophar Mills, James Barmore, and Henry A. Burr.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held last evening, an application of the City Railroad Company, for permission to extend their Court-street route to the new entrance of Greenwood Cemetery, was presented. A resolution in connection therewith was adopted, after a somewhat lengthy debate, granting the request of the petitioners. A petition was also received from "the Coney Island Railroad Company," asking permission to lay rail-tracks and run horse-cars thereon, from the city line at or near Fifteenth-street to the East River. The application was referred to the Railroad Committee for consideration and report.

It will be noticed, on reference to a telegram from Naperville, that the Burch divorce trial has at last been brought to a conclusion, with a verdict in favor of Mrs. Burch.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, held by Judge Balcom, there were no trials, parties being unprepared. Come A. Morrissett, brother of the prisoner, convicted of manslaughter last week, pleaded guilty to arson in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. In the General Sessions a robber was sent to Sing Sing for two years and a half, after having disclosed the names of his accomplices. Antonio Lobiano, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to Sing Sing for three years and six months. The will of Jane Augusta Blankman *alias* Fanny White, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court, and is contested by two sisters, and the children of a deceased sister.

The Stock Market yesterday was adversely influenced, early in the day, by the Washington dispatches and editorial comments in the morning papers on the sectional agitation, and recovered and closed rather buoyant in the afternoon, on receipt of what was considered less disquieting news from the same quarter. New-York Central, 72¾ ₩ cent. The Bank return was also favorably construed. The Foreign Exchanges lower, and Domestic worse on Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

Holders of Flour and Wheat manifested less eagerness to sell; and though prices were not quotably higher, more firmness was apparent. The demand, however, was quite moderate. Corn was in some request at essentially unaltered rates. Cotton, Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Tallow and Tobacco were lightly dealt in. Pork and Beef were inactive. Lard attracted more attention, but at reduced rates. Whisky was inquired for. Freights were less active, and shippers had any existing advantage.

The North and South—Their Commercial Relations.

We have shown the commercial relations existing between the North and South to be necessary sequences of laws or conditions, entirely independent of political relations or boundaries. The South can never be a maritime people; and not for the present generation, a manufacturing one. They must depend upon the North for their carrying trade, and for the greater part of the articles entering into their daily consumption. The commercial, manufacturing, and maritime greatness, which the South pictures to itself, is forbidden by nature, and is but a dream of ardent politicians, who have not yet taken the first lessons to qualify themselves for its accomplishment—patient industry; the subjection of the *gaseous* part of one's nature, which is always urging him on to monstrous assertions and Quixotic essays, to the rules of discipline and common sense; a thorough education in the elementary principles on which are based all the various trades and industries of society, and without which there can be no progress, stability or strength. But climate, aptitudes, training, habits, and the result of these conditions, the present *status*, both North and South, are nothing to the plastic imaginations of our Southern brethren, who have only to stamp on the ground, and a new order of things is to flash into life, teeming with whatever science, or art, or culture, have produced—in other words, with all that distinguishes the social organization of the *North*—forgetting that the very existence of such a state of things necessarily involves the complete disappearance of their *peculiar* institution.

The relations between the two sections may be interrupted or suspended, but can never be abandoned on the part of the South, and must be immediately resumed when the disturbing cause is removed, and must continue so long as the two abstain from actual hostilities. The commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain have been twice entirely suspended, to be entered upon with renewed zeal and mutual good-will the moment peace was restored.

The extent to which the relations between the two sections may be disturbed, and the degree of the consequent injury, must depend upon the Southern States. The Northern States have no other desire but to remain on terms of harmony. We have not yet made such fools of ourselves as to threaten, on account of political differences, to close our ports to any one ready to offer us a bargain, or purchase anything we produce. In case of a breach we might suffer, but we should neither starve nor go naked, as we fortunately produce among ourselves nine-tenths of the articles we consume. We should also get what we do not produce, *cotton*, and that, too, in sufficient abundance. This great staple absorbs in its production almost the entire labor and capital of the South. Unfortunately for them, they can *neither eat nor drink it*—nor can they *wear it*, unless they first send it North to be manufactured. The question of our procuring a supply depends simply upon that of the existence of Northern society and Southern institutions. These cannot exist without its production and sale; and we will not do Southerners the injustice to suppose they will not eagerly seek the best customer. We may safely repose upon such an idea, Southern rhodomontade to the contrary, notwithstanding.

From what, then, are the Southern people going to withdraw? Not from our trade and industries, unless they cease to consume; not from personal intercourse which necessarily follows trade; nor unless they determine to forego the luxuries of our *peculiar* civilization, which seems to have such charms for them. Never was more Southern money spent North, in traveling, and in places of recreation and amusement, than during the present year. These are not likely to lose their attractions. The Opera is not going to leave New-York for Atalanta or Montgomery; nor is Newport, nor Niagara, nor Saratoga, nor the White Mountains to be improvised in South Carolina or Mississippi. The South come North for these, by a law no stronger than for the luxuries and necessities of life. We hear a great deal said of what they are *going to do;* but results bragged of in advance never did come to pass, and never will, for the reason that all true greatness and success is but the unfolding of the principle, or kind of life, that man, or society, or a people have within them. Let our merchants and manufacturers, who have so troubled themselves with apprehensions, trust to the laws that underlie human nature and human conduct, rather than noisy declamation and groundless assertions, and they will come out all right. If the South are not in humor to buy, and *pay* too, our goods can be kept on their shelves. A case of silks, or a bale of cottons, or a steam-engine, or a hogshead of bacon, had better be on hand than in a bad debt.

The present state of things will soon cure itself. It will not be long before the South, in its eagerness to buy and consume, will be making up for lost time, after having learned a good lesson, but one upon which we do not care to comment, because we wish to treat this question purely in its material aspects. We address ourselves to the people, and the manufacturers' merchants at the South. They are in a situation to look at this matter in a proper light. The South are evidently determined to learn wisdom from experience, and they will not be long in taking a lesson.

In all the Southern States have crops of food proved either partial or almost total failures. We have it from the best authority that in very extensive districts in Alabama, the whole amount of corn raised the present year will be exhausted by the 1st of February. The same authority assured us more than two months ago, that the Governor of the State would be obliged to call a session of the Legislature,—not to fight the North, but to provide food for the people. All the Southern States are in a similar, if not in quite as desperate a condition. The subject of introducing food into the State of Georgia is now receiving the attention of its Legislature, on the recommendation of the Governor, in his late message, from which we make the following extract:

> "I shall contribute all in my power to this result;" (the introduction of food,) "which I consider of vital importance to our people. I will cordially sanction any law which may be devised by the wisdom of the Legislature, for the assistance *of the afflicted, or more indigent and distressed portion of the people.* As a taxpayer and a citizen, I will cheerfully contribute my part towards the assistance of those who are in distress and are unable to help themselves. I commend this subject to the careful consideration of the Legislature."

If the Legislature of the State has to be called upon in a time of profound peace, and of vaunted prosperity, to keep the people from starvation, what would be their condition in time of war? Their entire commissariat, as well as munitions of war, would have to be supplied from the North, and that, too, *on a year's credit.* By refusing the credit we could end the war at will. Yet, in the same Message that tells of the poverty and distress prevailing in his State, the Governor out-Herods all his compeers in magnifying the greatness, wealth and power of the South. To us Northerners, it is incomprehensible how men claiming to be sane can utter such stuff. That they do it with all seeming gravity, is a proof of a state of mind deaf to all appeals to reason, and which can only be cured by the hard lessons of experience which are not far off.

It would be pertinent to ask—"If separation will have no effect to destroy or subvert ties far stronger than political ones, what is to be gained by a rupture of these? Would the reciprocal duties due from one section to the other be more faithfully performed, each standing in attitudes hostile to the other." But this branch of the subject is at present foreign to our purpose, which is to demonstrate the laws upon which commercial intercourse between North and South exists, and must continue, and the comparative degree of wealth and independence of the two sections. Having accomplished the first branch of the subject, we next propose to consider the magnitude and value of Southern trade compared with that of the whole country, in which inquiry we think we shall have no difficulty in coming to conclusions quite as favorable to Northern stability and independence as those we have reached in considering the commercial relations between the two sections.

The New Argentine Confederation.—Late advices from the Rio de la Plata inform us that the National Convention of the Argentine States has completed its labors, and that Buenos Ayres has been readmitted to the Confederation. The final act of union was consummated on the 21st of October last, when the Governor of the ex-rebellious province took an oath to support the Government of the reunited Confederacy.

Buenos Ayres has twice seceded from the Argentine Republic and essayed a separate existence; and though she is by far the most important of the La Plata States, her attempts to maintain a separate Government have been signal failures. As a State, Buenos Ayres always took a leading part in the Councils of an influential Republic which, while it remained united, was respected abroad, and gave fair promise of ultimately becoming an American Power of considerable importance. But as an independent nation, Buenos Ayres was of the very smallest account, and her rights were contemptuously ignored by tenth-rate nations. She had not the power to make herself respected abroad, and lacking that, her Government became insecure and unstable, her resources remained undeveloped, and her strength was frittered away. She has now learnt from experience that her true destiny is, to form once more an integral part of the Argentine Confederation, and that by encouraging commerce, developing the immense resources of the valley of La Plata, and fostering, above all, a spirit of nationality, she can aid in building up a Power that will rival, within a generation, the prosperous Empire of Brazil, which it adjoins.

It is singular that, while the less educated intellects of Spanish Americans should at last be brought to understand, by years of sad and sore experience, that a union of peoples having the same instincts and interests, speaking the same language, and sprung from the same origin, is necessary for self-protection and steady prosperity, we, who started upon this basis at the outset of our national career, who boast of our superior intelligence, and have had the advantage of infinitely superior political teaching, should be drifting, with alarming rapidity, in the very opposite direction. Through Spanish America to the South, and British America to the North, efforts are being made by patriotic men to federate divided States and unite conflicting interests. In our Union alone, accomplished at such a cost, built up so marvelously, and looking forth upon a future of greatness that no nation ever before enjoyed, suicidal hands are preparing to divide States already united and to separate interests that ought to be forever bound together. We refuse to believe that an Anglo-Saxon people can ever fall as low or become as lost and degraded as the Mexicans of to-day; but the identical evils that ruined Mexico are now at work among ourselves, undermining the loyalty of our people, and driving them to acts that they themselves must one day bitterly deplore.

The Fear of Slave Insurrections.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* pronounces the letter we published a few days since from a lady in South Carolina, describing the apprehensions felt there in regard to a slave insurrection, to be a fabrication. The only warrant for such a belief seems to have been the necessity of making a point against the Republicans. The imputation is as false as it is impertinent. The document was precisely what it purported to be,—a private letter from a married lady in the interior of South Carolina to her uncle in this City. The original was handed to us for publication,—and the names of persons and places only were erased by us, to prevent the identification of the writer. If the editor of the *Atlas and Argus* desires it, we presume the original can be submitted to his inspection.

The *Atlas and Argus* further alleges that the letter was published for the purpose of "inspiring contempt for the weakness of South Carolina." The Times certainly has given no ground for such an accusation. We published the letter because we believed it cast light on the real cause of the *panic* which seems to pervade the Southern States. It was a private letter, written to a family relative, with no thought of publication,—narrating facts of ordinary domestic life. It seemed to us, therefore, much more likely to be reliable than the correspondence gleaned by superficial observation and written for effect upon the public mind. It gave a glimpse into the interior of Southern society,—and revealed facts which are usually concealed with great care from the outside world.

We have very little doubt that this letter reveals the real ground of the alarm which the election of Lincoln seems to have created throughout the South. Indeed, it furnishes the only hypothesis on which that alarm is at all intelligible. It is utterly absurd to suppose that the intelligent portion of the Southern people are ready to dissolve the Union for any of the reasons which have been alleged for such a movement. The excitement which pervades the South has not been caused by the failure to recover fugitive slaves, nor the enactment of Personal Liberty bills, nor the inability of slaveholders to take their slaves into the territories. None of these causes are at all adequate to produce such a result. There is something deeper,—more serious, more practical,—something which comes more closely home to the hearts and homes of the great mass of the Southern people,—than any or than all of these reasons. Mr. Buchanan asserts in his Message that it is *the fear of slave insurrections.* And this letter, with others that we have published, and still others which are strictly private, and can never see the light, confirms the truth of his statement.

The *Atlas and Argus* may have noticed in the Times of the same day as that on which the letter in question appeared, another from a gentleman in Tennessee on the same subject—inclosing one from his son in another part of the same State, and making this comment upon it:

> "I think you will perceive from this letter in what direction the public mind is tending here, and *what is the true source of the intense agitation of the people in the Slave States of the extreme South.* It is not due to the paltry amount lost by the running away of a few slaves—a very inconsiderable number in the States most agitated. If it were the result of this cause the excitement ought to be greatest in Western Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee,—that is to say, where it is actually the least. *The true reason of the indignant state of feeling in those communities where the loss of slaves is least, can be nothing but the mortal dread of negro insurrection.* If one were to occur, and prove temporarily successful, can it be that there is a single Northern man or woman who would not shudder at the scenes that would ensue? Is it necessary for me to name the murder of innocent women and children, and the butchery of men who have faced and driven back the foes of our country."

The name of the writer of this letter is well known to the Editor of the *Atlas and Argus*, and would leave him no room to doubt its entire good faith. And it only confirms the following statement from the letter of the lady in South Carolina:

> "You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fullness. Already *we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment—a negro insurrection.* Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not for a moment envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who, in ordinary times, we would trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask 'Why is this?' But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. *They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indirectly held in their presence.* They have already heard of Lincoln's election, *and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty,* and you may imagine the result."

These reports come from different sections of the South,—and we have similar statements, from private sources, in nearly every Southern State.

Here is cause enough for the alarm that pervades the South. And whatever we may think of the responsibility for that alarm, there can certainly be no difference of opinion as to the necessity and duty of allaying it. The negroes of the South, in some way or other,—by emissaries from the North, by the overheard conversation of their masters, by the language of the local party Press, by the epithets fastened upon the Republican Party, by the shameless misrepresentations of political opponents,—by any or all these means,—*have been led to believe that the Republicans intend to set them free,* and that they have elected their President and have thus acquired the power to do so. It is not at all strange, under the circumstances, that they should think so,—nor that this belief should fill the minds of the Southern people with fears of insurrection.

The *Atlas and Argus* asks "Who shall undo the mischief?" How shall the evil be remedied? We reply, not by holding up pictures of starvation, of anarchy and riotous plunder in Northern cities as an offset to these apprehensions of Southern ruin;—but by disabusing the Southern mind of the false impressions it has received. The *Atlas* knows that the Republicans do not intend to liberate the slaves,—nor to give any aid or countenance to attempts at insurrection. We think, therefore, that it could do a good deal towards "undoing the mischief" by assuring the South that its fears on this score are groundless. Its voice on such a point would be heard and heeded;—and although the more intemperate of its partisan associates might censure it for thus doing justice to political opponents, it would have the satisfaction of knowing that it had rendered a signal service to the country.

The Breakers Ahead.

Every man, inquisitive of the future, and anxious for the welfare of humanity, must be peering eagerly in these days through the mists that lie over our national course. We see breakers through the darkness and hear the roar of the storm, and wonder anxiously whether we are to pass safely through as we have so often done before, or what great disaster may impend over us. What is to be the issue? every one continually asks. At length American politics have taken on themselves a dignity equal to that of the questions which convulse the Old World. We no longer contend over petty matters of finance or party success; but the question is, the continuance or disruption of a Government, the formation of a new Power among the nations of the world, and the grand and formidable results which may follow such vast changes.

Back of all the anxiety and panic in the Northern States, lies a vague conviction, seldom expressed, but growing daily stronger, that this collision is much deeper than it appears on the surface; that it is what the political Cassandras have so often foretold: the final and inevitable clashing of two incompatible systems of society. And the devout mind, through the insane turmoil, and the blind and mad rushing on of the Southern States to a future fearful to contemplate, sees the final doom of Providence on a nation's sin. We would not desire it to be so. We would willingly ward off for a time the condemning stroke. We are ready to make all reasonable sacrifices for their sake, more than for ours. But the thought grows constantly in strength within us, that there are men if not communities at the South, whom the gods have blinded for their own ruin.

We shall hope much from the intended measures of conciliation. But in the unhappy case that they should not succeed, it becomes us to look at all the possible eventualities before this nation.

It is scarcely probable that, under any circumstances, any States will secede from this Union besides the six Cotton States—namely, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama.

Though, according to rumor, the disunion feeling is rife in Louisiana, we can hardly suppose that this State would risk the tremendous dangers and disasters which would inevitably attend her separation. It is possible, too, that Texas might join the Secessionists; but this, with the strong Union proclivities of a large portion of her population, and her need of Northern capital for her development, seems scarcely probable.

We may assume, then, that these six States, with say 8,000,000 white inhabitants and 2,200,000 slaves, would form the new Southern Confederacy. Having violently seceded, they could not, of course, claim any share in the Territories of the United States, and must be confined strictly within their own borders. Their first great object—for which all this struggle has been made—would be the importation of cheap labor by the Slave-trade. In armed ships or in fast sailing vessels, adapted to run into the innumerable bays that indent the coast, negroes in great numbers would be introduced from Africa. Nothing could wholly prevent this. All the fleets of Europe and America could not cut off entirely such a profitable trade,—even though each slaver were treated by the laws of nations as a pirate. The cotton and rice-fields of the Carolinas, the uncultivated bottoms of Alabama and Mississippi, the uplands of Georgia, and the vast cotton-fields of Texas—even though she belonged to another Confederacy—would swarm with barbarous, ignorant Africans, costing little, and therefore soon made away with by extreme labor, as they have been in Cuba.

More strict laws and more bloody treatment must of necessity be resorted to with such a vast and dangerous population. Whatever of a "patriarchal" system had hitherto prevailed in the kindly homes of those States, would of necessity be dropped in the needs of a strict and merciless despotism. Then would appear in our Southern States, before the world, a barbaric Commonwealth, supported by armed power, and based on millions of abject slaves. For the first years wealth would flow into it; for all sound English authorities lead us to believe that the demand for cotton in Europe would increase equally with any possible increase of supply, and that the price might not at all fall in the proportion of the increase of quantity.

Like all aristocratic Republics, the leaders would be quarreling among themselves, and ambitious demagogues would use the increasingly ignorant masses as they do now, for miserable personal ambition. Civil contentions, anarchy, outbreaks of men and revolution, and all the accompaniments of despotic States in tropical climates would burst forth. And then would arise, portentous over the Southern sky, the spectre so long dreaded—*slave insurrection.* Not such revolts as might appear now, in widely separate localities, of slaves long accustomed to subjection—outbreaks easily put down, and having pitted against them the whole power of our great nation,—but a mighty upheaval of wild, brutish Africans, smarting under the horrors of despotism, and led by the mulattoes and more intelligent slaves born in America. An insurrection of wrath and burning revenge, like that of San Domingo, of the many against the few; one which those who brought must bear. Then short years of havoc, and rape, and murders; of burnings of villages and sacking of towns; of desperate defences in lonely swamps; of bloody deeds in the night; of hunting down of fugitives; of battles over every hearth-stone, and around each solitary planter's home. The end, of course, must be the victory of the stronger race—but at what cost? The extermination of the negro; the devastation of the cotton grounds of the South; the wasting of her wealth and the cessation of production; burned homesteads, neglected fields, poverty, sorrow and social anarchy.

Then, in that distant day—which God grant may be far hence—the world would say that the gigantic wrong of Slavery had inflicted a retribution so vast and terrible that it even seemed equal to its sin, and the ways of Providence were justified to the world.

Why will not the Southern leaders look beyond the present moment, to these apparently inevitable results? There is time now to steer the good ship safely through the perils; in a few months it will be too late.

The President's Organ on the Crisis.—The Washington *Constitution* has made the astounding discovery that, in all their suggestions for conciliation and compromise, the Republicans manifest a "dogged determination to keep the North in possession of the ground it has gained by the election of Lincoln." That innocent, high-toned advocate of harmony evidently thinks it very unreasonable on the part of the Republicans, that they do not forthwith force Mr. Lincoln to resign and permit the South to elect a President more to their liking. Or in default of this, they cannot refuse to permit the South to amend the Constitution so as to suit themselves, and render it impossible for the incoming administration to move a step or lift a finger without their consent. "If the North insist upon being master,"—says the *Constitution,*—that is, if the North insist upon installing in power the President who has just been elected,—"it must be content to limit its authority to its own people, its own affairs, its own territory."

This is the style of compromise which the Executive organ at the Capital considers adapted to the emergency. It is by such gentle admonitions as these that it expects to reconcile the country to its schemes of conciliation. Its grand panacea for the troubles of the time is to reverse the verdict of the people at the last election.

The simple truth is, the *Constitution* wishes for no peace which shall leave to the Republicans the power just placed in their hands. It prefers secession, disunion, anarchy,—anything, rather than the instalment of a Republican Administration over the Government of the United States. Its steady aim is to encourage the Disunionists,—to feed their hatred of the North,—to impose upon them the belief that they have no security for their rights within the Union, and that self-protection requires them to secede. It is utterly incapable of any but the most bitter partisan views of this or any other subject, and its steady aim now is, not to save the Union, but to defeat and destroy the Republican Party.

We can assure the *Constitution* that all these efforts will end in failure. They may do an immense amount of mischief, but that, of course, is a secondary consideration with that paper. We have urged, from the beginning, upon Republicans, as upon all others, a policy of conciliation. We have insisted that they should leave no room to doubt their purpose of fulfilling all the requirements of the Constitution, and of making every concession which justice and principle would sanction, and which might assure the friends of the Union throughout the South that they had nothing to fear from their ascendency. We appeal with confidence to our files to show that we have done our whole duty in this respect.

But we cannot forget that very much of the mischief from which we are now suffering has been caused by the misrepresentations of our opponents; and we think it no more than fair, therefore, that they should do their part towards remedying the evils they have done so much to cause. It is mainly owing to their persistent slanders of the Republican Party, that thousands of the people in the Southern States believe that Mr. Lincoln will tolerate invasions of their rights and even insurrections of their slaves. They owe it to the country, as well as to themselves, to do something to counteract these false and mischievous impressions.

A Symptom of Good.—Mayor Wood has shown so much respect for public opinion as to veto the resolutions passed by both Boards of the Common Council, granting extended privileges to the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and transferring as a burden to the City Treasury expenditures properly chargeable by ordinance to the Company's account. Happy to chronicle all steps working towards an improvement, we duly call attention to this interesting and curious fact. It is a striking illustration of the advantages attending the present differences between the Mayor and the dominant majorities of our City Fathers. With all these branches of our municipal government acting in harmony, no such veto as this could have been expected.

The Ownership of the Cora.

Some of the City papers have commented on the fact that the slaver *Cora* was once owned by E. D. Morgan & Co., in a way to cast upon that firm some degree of responsibility for her recent employment. This fact renders proper the publication of the following letter which was sent by them to the United States District Attorney in May last:

> New-York, May 9, 1860.
>
> *Hon. James J. Roosevelt, U. S. District-Attorney:*
>
> Sir: We sold, on the 11th April last, the bark *Cora*, to John Latham, for $14,000, which sum was paid in the checks of Marcuse & Baltzer, the successors of G. Von Boar & Co. When purchased, we were informed she was intended for the Chili trade. To-day our carman informs us that she is lying at Pier No. 51 East River, that her rig has been changed, and the water boatman told him that an unusual quantity of water had been delivered on board of her.
>
> While we have no reason to suspect any improper action on the part of her owners, and while the change in her rig may have been made from the most proper motives, as recent owners of the bark, we cannot allow even a rumor of her being hereafter employed unlawfully, without giving to you, Sir, as the proper legal officer, notice of such rumors or suspicions.
>
> Very truly, yours, E. D. MORGAN & CO.

Fairs for Charitable Purposes.—The season is at hand when claims upon the charitable increase in number and in urgency. They must be met with a corresponding increase in liberality. The *Home for the Friendless* opened a bazaar yesterday at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, for the benefit of their enterprise, which will be continued for two or three days longer. It is a most worthy object and deserves abundant patronage.

The managers of the Old Ladies' Asylum will also open a sale of useful and fancy articles, for the building fund, at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, on Thursday, the 13th inst., and continue during Friday and Saturday.

Contributions for Kansas.—Mr. Hyatt acknowledges having received, for the suffering in Kansas, contributions amounting in the aggregate to $2,120 43.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Full Election Returns for California Received—Heavy Vote.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The California Pony Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, and left the following to be telegraphed to the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 28—3 P. M.

Arrived, 26th, steamer *Cortez*, from Panama; ship *Endeavor*, from New-York.

Sailed, 27th, ship *Black Prince*, for New-York.

The market continues with little of consequence done since the last report. Sugar—Sales of 70 hhds. Muscovado at auction at 8c., and 34 hhds. Porto Rico at 9 2-5c. The market closes heavy and drooping. Sales of 240 bbls. patent covered Hams at about $3 87½@$4 ₩ 100 lbs. The general tendency for all articles is unfavorable, though Candles are brisk and well sustained. Butter *via* the Isthmus, 30c., with limited sales. In Domestic Produce a good business is doing at unchanged rates.

Full election returns are received from every county in the State. The total vote is 119,597. LINCOLN received 38,702; DOUGLAS, 38,060; BRECKINRIDGE, 34,041; BELL, 8,794. Notwithstanding this great vote, it is stated that the new census gives the State only about 400,000 population, showing conclusively that the census agents have not faithfully performed their work.

Gen. JOSHUA DIX died in San Francisco on the 25th.

The suits of the United States *vs.* BEVERLY C. SANDERS, and the same *vs.* AUGUSTINE HARESSZTHY, the former charged with defalcation in 1852, while Collector of the Port of San Francisco, the latter charged with embezzling in 1857, in the Refining department of the San Francisco mint, have both been dismissed, the District-Attorney entering *nolle prosequi.*

Aside from these few items, there is absolutely no news.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, 7th inst. The advices from the Capitol are to the 28th ult. The Liberals were completely investing the City of Mexico. Distress from scarcity of food and water was very great. The main army had not come up.

The Extraordinary from Mexico, 3d inst., had not arrived at Vera Cruz. It was believed that it would bring news of the repulse of the Liberals or their capture of the Capital.

Mr. MCLANE, and the United States Legation, were to return home by the next steamer.

The French Minister advises MIRAMON to capitulate.

News from Havana, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Bienville* brings Havana advices of the 7th inst.

Sugars were dull, at 9¼@9¾ reals for No. 12. The gathering of the new crop was proceeding admirably.

Freights dull.

Money very tight. Sterling Exchange 15 premium; New-York, Sight Exchange 3¼ premium.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived from Havana. News anticipated.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos, with $195,000 in treasure.

Destructive Fire in Mirimachi, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Dec. 10.

A fire broke out on Friday morning in the stores owned and occupied by BURKE & NOONAN at Chatham, Mirimachi, which completely destroyed their building and the buildings occupied by GRIFFINS & BURNS, BYSONS and others, burning all the block in that direction, except the corner building, belonging to Mr. QUINTON. Great fears were felt that the whole town would be destroyed, and the fire was only arrested by a change of wind. Messrs. BURKE & NOONAN lost all their stock, but are said to be fully insured. There is also insurance on the other property.

The Africa Boarded off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Dec. 10.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool, was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press at 2 P. M., yesterday, (Sunday,) and all the messages for Europe transmitted from New-York on Saturday, last week, were placed on board. The commercial public are under renewed obligations to the Cunard line for its successful efforts to forward their interests.

Fatal Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 10.

As the 8 o'clock New-Jersey Central train from New-York was coming in at the Market-street Dépôt, this morning, a man named WM. SHANGLE, a blacksmith, residing at Rahway, in attempting to get on board the cars, was dashed against the gate-post and almost instantly killed. Deceased was aged about 35, and is said to have left a large family of children.

Boston Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The municipal election to-day has probably resulted in the choice of J. M. WIGHTMAN, Democrat and Union candidate for Mayor, over MOSES KIMBALL, Republican. At 1 o'clock WIGHTMAN was 500 ahead. It is snowing briskly.

Loss of the Schooner Mary J. Hoyt.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The bark *Col. Ledyard* has arrived here from Apalachicola. She reports, Dec. 6, latitude 40° 20', longitude 70° 09', fell in with the schooner *Mary J. Hoyt*, from New-York for Cette; took off the Captain and crew.

Municipal Election in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The vote for Mayor of Boston to-day was as follows: JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, Democrat and Union, 8,768; MOSES KIMBALL, Republican, 5,681; WIGHTMAN'S majority, 3,087. The Unionists have elected a large majority of the City Councils.

A rain storm prevailed this afternoon and evening.

Burning of the Steamer Flying Cloud.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The steamer *Flying Cloud*, from St. Louis for New-Orleans, was burned to the water's edge last night. No lives lost.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPERVILLE, Monday, Dec. 10.

The jury in the Burch divorce case have returned a verdict for Mrs. BURCH.

The Bienville at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Bienville* has arrived from New-York *via* Havana 7th inst.

The Schooner J. Lansing Burnt.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Saturday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *J. Lansing*, for New-York with turpentine and resin, was burnt on the 5th inst.

Sudden Death in Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 10.

BENJ. MEAD, aged 81 years, dropped dead at the Market-street Morning Prayer-meeting, to-day, from disease of the heart.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—If there were any consistency in an operatic public, it would seize with avidity the opportunity to hear a gay and lively opera like "Stradella," on a wet and dreary night like that which awaited its production yesterday evening. But base considerations of dampness and discomfort have their dire influences, even when it is clearly proper to check them with the pleasant antidote of a jolly and agreeable work in one of the brightest opera-houses of the world. Thus it happened that there was a bad attendance—a very bad attendance—indeed, altogether too bad for hopeful reflections. We will turn, instead, to the performance, which was excellent. "Stradella," although not so popular with the masses as "Martha," is in many respects a superior work. It contains an abundant supply of melody, several well-developed *ensembles*, and any quantity of strongly-flavored and more or less musical rhythms, which, if they fail to catch the ear, are sure to employ the heel. The plot, too, although lackadaisical in some respects, is enlivened with a vigorous vein of rascality. *Barterino* and *Malvolio* are agreeable villains, and much more acceptable than many of their betters. They were impersonated excellently last night, by Mr. FORMES and Mr. QUINT. The other parts were rendered most efficiently. Mme. FABBRI—who seems to be equal to the entire *repertoire*—was admirable; and we have seldom heard Signor STIGELLI to greater advantage than in the second and third acts of this opera. Indeed, in all respects the performance was more than an average one, and, under the genial circumstances of a good house, would have commanded a repetition. As it is, we think it might safely be reannounced. DONIZETTI'S opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be played here on Wednesday, with a cast which may be regarded as absolutely perfect. It is seldom that this agreeable work can be heard with three such artists as FABBRI, STIGELLI and FORMES.

MURDERS.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassin—Rumored Confession of Guilt—The Inquest Adjourned to Wednesday.

A telegraphic dispatch was forwarded about 12 o'clock on Sunday night to Police Superintendent KENNEDY, from Susquehanna Station on the Erie Railroad, giving information of the arrest at that place on Sunday forenoon, of a young man supposed to be the murderer of Mrs. SUSAN SHANCKS, at No. 22 East Twelfth-street, on Friday morning last. The suspected person had arrived upon an emigrant train from this City, and several employes at the railroad dépôt, who had been informed through the newspapers and by telegraph, of the tragedy, observed him leave the train. As there were blood-stains upon his clothing and bandages upon his hands, it was suspected that he was the fugitive murderer. His confused manner and strange actions also increased the suspicions which had been excited, and, after a little consideration on the part of the persons at the dépôt, it was decided that his arrest should be effected. Accordingly, the town constable was sent for, and the man was taken into custody. After his apprehension, his hands were examined, and they were found to be badly lacerated—the wounds being such as might have been caused by the broken bottles which the assassin of Mrs. SHANCKS had shattered upon her head and face. The prisoner was closely questioned by his custodians with reference to his knowledge of the murder, and his answers were such that little doubt is felt of his guilt. He stated that he was generally known by the name of ALFRED BUCHANAN, and that he had come to Susquehannah to see one THEODORE SPRINGSTEEN, with whom he was acquainted, and at his house he wanted to stay on Sunday night. He told many different stories about the manner in which he received the injuries to his hands—but he finally admitted that he had committed the murder. When he made this admission he cried bitterly and said that he knew he should be hung. He added that his mother had told him he had better give himself up as that would be the best he could do for himself, but that his father had advised him to escape from the City, and he had adopted the latter course. Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Ward, took the first train for Susquehannah after receipt of the intelligence, and the prisoner is expected to arrive in the City this morning.

In view of the arrest, and the rumored confession of the prisoner, Coroner JACKMAN thought it useless to resume his investigation of the case until after the accused shall have been brought here. Accordingly the jury, who had met at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of continuing the inquest, were informed of the facts that had come to light, and dismissed until Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which time the proceedings will be reopened.

MURDER OF A SAILOR.

The Alleged Perpetrator in Custody.

On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, Officer O'CONNELL, of the First Ward, found a German sailor named HENRY BENATUS lying upon the sidewalk in Albany-street. Believing him to be drunk, the Policeman conveyed the man to the Police Station, where he was placed in one of the cells. Next morning the attendant, on going to the lock-up for the purpose of arousing the prisoners, found that BENATUS could not be awakened, and a closer look at him showed that he was dead. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest, and subsequently a *post-mortem* examination having been made, it developed the fact that the man had died in consequence of a terrible blow upon the head which had fractured his skull. As soon as the cause of death had transpired, Capt. SILVEY dispatched officers to inquire as to the manner in which the injury had been given. In prosecuting their investigation, the police yesterday ascertained from JAMES AIRY, a boy nine years of age, that on Saturday night, about 7 o'clock, while making purchases in the grocery and liquor store No. 11 Albany-street, kept by a man named PHILIP COLLINS, he saw deceased there, quarrelling with the proprietor of the place, who struck him upon the head with a club. COLLINS was, therefore, arrested, and subsequently a sailor named HENRY SMITH presented himself at the Station-house and made a statement corroborating that of the boy. He said that deceased and himself had called at COLLINS' store to drink, and a dispute arose with reference to the price of the liquor. After bandying words for some time, COLLINS finally snatched up a club and struck deceased upon the head, knocking him down, while he, (SMITH,) fearing for his life, ran out of the place and went to his boarding-house, without waiting to see how much his companion had been injured. In addition to the arrest of COLLINS, the apprehension of his wife and other parties, who are said to have been present when the affray occurred, was ordered by Capt. SILVEY, and these persons are in confinement. The Coroner will go on with the investigation to-day.

Prospect of Peace in Mexico.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

MEXICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS PICAYUNE: The interest manifested by many persons, on calling at this Consulate, and their evident solicitude in regard to Mexico, arising from their desire to see peace established in that Republic, where they are anxious to take their families and settle themselves permanently, induce me to communicate to them, briefly, through the columns of your esteemed journal, the information received by the United States steamer *Tennessee*, which arrived at this port a few days since. From this information, the strongest presumption arises that the long-desired moment is about to be realized, and that very soon that country, favored by Nature, will offer to those who desire to settle in it those guarantees of order and quietude so necessary to the development of its prosperity and greatness.

It is well known that the war, which, for three years, has laid waste the country, has had for its object, on the part of the Liberal Party, the securing of these guarantees which, as well as the enjoyment of civil, political and religious liberty, the Constitution of 1857 had indeed granted to all, foreigners as well as natives. Their enemies oppose reform and contend for the preservation of ancient abuses, in which are particularly interested the clergy, the army, a few large proprietors, and some speculators, not all Mexican, who enrich themselves under their protection. The struggle appears to have come to an end in accordance with reason and justice, as represented by the great liberal masses of the nation. Let us hope that the sacrifices which have been made, and the blood which has been shed will not prove fruitless, and that the Mexican people, taught by the painful experience which they have undergone, will prove to the world by their prudence and sound judgment how much they have deserved the sympathy which their misfortunes have inspired, and that they may still be entitled to consideration and esteem, though they may have been regarded by some as an uncivilized and unchristian people.

The following is a short compendium of the news brought by the *Tennessee*, preceded by a brief account of anterior events, which I deem necessary for the better comprehension of the subject, omitting commentaries or reflections:

After the defeat of the Reactionary Army under the command of Don MIGUEL MIRAMON, near Silao, in the month of September last, the whole country between the two seas, and as far as the American frontier on the North, recognized the authority of the Constitutional Government with the exception of the City of Guadalajara, the second in the Republic, which, with a strong and well-supplied garrison, was still held by Generals CASTILLO and WOLL. In consequence, also, of that defeat, the Eastern Division, under the command of Don MANUEL ROBLES, evacuated the cities of Cordova, Jalapa and Orizava, and concentrated in Mexico, where, also, the garrisons of Tulancingo, Pachuca, Toluca and Cuernavaca, were ordered to repair; so that there now remained under the centre of MIRAMON only the capital, Puebla and Guadalajara. The last-named city has been taken, and its defenders have since joined the Liberal Army, their former opponent. Following their example, the armies that, under the command of Gen. MARQUEZ, had come to their relief from the City of Mexico, after being defeated, likewise enrolled themselves under the same banner. As for Puebla, left as that city was, without defence, it has probably already pronounced in favor of the constitution; at all events, it can offer no resistance in case of an attack. It is not necessary, in this short summary, to give the details of the military operations which have brought about these results. What has been said is sufficient to explain the position of the contending parties at the present time, and, consequently, the position of the country.

From all this, it is plain that the reign of the reaction has ended, and that the era of peace and happiness for Mexico has arrived; for it is not probable that the great defences prepared in the capital will ever be put to the test, as well on account of public opinion, which condemns them without distinction of party, as also on account of defection and demoralization of the troops destined to use them. Furthermore, it is known, almost to a certainty, that MIRAMON, in imitation of one of his predecessors, more capable, more entitled, and possessed of greater power, has everything prepared to enable him to disappear from the scene of action when least suspected. Should any one doubt it, it is only necessary, in order to be convinced of the truth, to read the manifesto which has just been published to the *Nation* (the City of Mexico,) in which he solemnly protests that he will bury himself under the walls of the capital sooner than give up. Sometimes, one over-anxious to prove a proposition, says sufficient to disprove it.

I believe, therefore, that the moment has arrived for those who desire to emigrate to Mexico, to prepare immediately for the undertaking, with the full assurance that there they will be remunerated with interest for any sacrifices they may have so made, doubling in a short time the capital they take with them. To speak now of the wealth of that almost virgin country, of Mexican society, and character of the people in their different pursuits, seems to me entirely unnecessary. All who go will find there the same they leave here, and without offending the most susceptible, I may say further, that they will find hospitality and amiability such as is found among the Mexicans alone. Of this truth all unprejudiced and impartial foreigners who have studied the country can give their testimony.

Trusting, Messrs. Editors, that you will grant me the favor to give publicity to this communication in your widely circulated and much esteemed paper, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. REIBAUD.

FROM JAMAICA.

A Ministerial Crisis—History of the Difficulties of the Present Government—The Alvarado Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Ja., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

Redeeming the pledge which I gave in my previous communication, I now proceed to give you an account of the important events that have transpired here within the past three weeks. I have already given the particulars relative to the opening of the Legislative session, along with the inaugural address of the Governor, and I briefly announced that there had been a Ministerial crisis. In order to convey a just idea of the rupture that has taken place, it is necessary that I should explain a few matters connected with the present form of Government in this Colony, which are, perhaps, not known to your readers.

During the administration of Sir CHARLES GREY, a disagreement arose between the executive and the popular branch of the Legislature, which was brough to a culminating point by the latter refusing to vote the necessary supplies, resulting in what has been termed the "Dead Lock." A whole year's revenue was lost, and the country, already depressed both in its agricultural and commercial resources, soon showed a bankrupt treasury, and affairs in general presented a very deplorable aspect. The mother country, hitherto perfectly callous to the sufferings of the West Indies, particularly Jamaica, was forced to direct attention towards us. The affairs of the Colony were discussed in the Imperial Parliament, and it was decided to guarantee the island a loan of £500,000 to relieve it of its pecuniary liabilities, in consideration that the Colonists agreed to an alteration of the Constitution—the chief ends sought to be obtained being that the Treasury Department should be under the control of the Governor, not the House of Assembly; that the disbursement as well as the raising of public money, should be by the direction of the Governor, subject to the pleasure of the Assembly, and that there should be an Executive Council of three, to advise and assist the Governor, two of whom should have seats in the Assembly and one in the Council, in which Chambers they were to act as the organs of the Government.

This was called "Responsible Government;" but it was divested of the dangerous principle of government by Parliamentary majorities, or party government, whereby the Ministers are to be forced out of office by an adverse vote of the Legislature—a principle assimilated to the government of the mother country, and which has been found unsuited to the Colonies, as is manifest in Canada and Australia. The Executive advisers were made responsible to the Executive, by whom they were to be removable from office—not to the Legislature.

The terms proposed by the mother country were accepted, and Sir HENRY BARKLY, who had been successful in the government of Guiana, was sent out as successor to Sir CHARLES GREY, with authority to inaugurate the new Constitution. The first Ministers under the new Government were Hon. EDWARD JORDON, the noble representative of the colored classes, who, by his uprightness, ability and great rectitude, has secured the respect and confidence of the white people, and the love of the blacks and his own class—Hon. BRYAN EDWARDS and Hon. HENRY WESTMORLAND. After a time, the two latter retired from office—the first to become Chief Justice—the other to meet the necessities of his private business. Hon. WILLIAM HOSACK and Hon. GEORGE PRICE were then associated with Mr. JORDON in the government.

Under these gentlemen, the Government has been carried on successfully for the last six years. Property began to rise in value, in consequence of the returning confidence of English capitalists in the country, who were again investing their money in the soil. Under such circumstances, prosperity must have returned to the Colony. What result the present unfortunate interruption will have, I am not prepared to say.

GOV. DARLING has for some time been exceedingly unpopular in certain quarters, and it was generally expected that during the session, a want of confidence in his Excellency would be voted in the Legislature. The Governor, in order to relieve himself from the difficulty and let the expected censure fall upon the heads of his advisers, for the first time since the adoption of the new Constitution, raised the question of the responsibility of the Executive Committee to the Legislature. His Excellency maintained the position he had assumed, in defiance of the written law of the Constitution, on which the Committee took their stand in resisting the tyrannical movements of the Governor. While firmly supporting their position, however, they signified their willingness to resign their office, rather than embarrass the administration of affairs. The resignation was accepted; but the Governor was fully two weeks making efforts to form a new Cabinet. In the meanwhile, the Council and the Assembly came to resolutions adverse to the Governor. His Excellency, placed in a difficulty, has thrown himself into the arms of the Jews, who happen to have a majority in the House of Assembly, and being eager for political power, will back the Governor. A Jew, Mr. SOLOMON, has been appointed one of the new Executive Committee.

An Anti-Jewish feeling is brewing in the community, and I am very much afraid that, politically—that is, speaking daggers, but using none, for we can never come to that—a war of races will have to be fought. The colored classes who constitute the education, the planters who represent the wealth, and the blacks who have the force of numbers, are not going to rest satisfied while the Government and the patronage of Government are given up to the Jews, who are clannish enough to employ them to their own use, and to the detriment of all other classes. This is the state of things at present; but the difficulty is far from being settled, and I am afraid the Governor will, at the long run, be forced to retire.

The Alvarado murder has been investigated at the last Assize Court, presided over by the Chief Justice. The two men who were implicated by the Coroner's jury were a German by the name of KARNHEIM, and PAUL, the mate of the vessel, and brother-in-law to the murdered captain. The Attorney-General afterwards removed KARNHEIM from the indictment, and made him the chief witness on behalf of the Crown, and PAUL alone was placed on his trial. The case occupied three full days, and although the evidence adduced gave strong presumption of the moral guilt of the accused, there were some links wanting in the chain of circumstances to convict him legally. The evidence admitted of question, and the jury, mindful of the grand principle of British jurisprudence, to give the accused the benefit of all doubts, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The case excited much attention, and it will afford you satisfaction to know that the law officers of the Crown, and the local authorities, spared neither pains nor expense to discover the perpetrator of the foul deed, and satisfy the sacred claims of justice. The proceedings are calculated to have cost the country over £200.

The Case of Thomas Downey—Action of the District-Attorney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday I observe an article commenting in terms of moderate censure on the action of District-Attorney WATERBURY, in holding THOS. DOWNEY for a year, on the mere suspicion or opinion that he might be guilty of the murder of JAMES QUINN. A brief statement of the facts in the case, I am confident, will show that any censure of the District-Attorney on this behalf is clearly unjust. A rule obtains by statutory enactment, that when any prisoner shall have been indicted in the Oyer and Terminer without being brought to trial for one term of the Court, he shall be entitled to a motion for discharge. The prisoner, DOWNEY, has twice availed himself of this privilege, and has been brought before two different Judges on application for discharge. The motion has been opposed each time by the District-Attorney, and the Court has refused to grant it. From this statement it certainly appears that not the District-Attorney, but the Court itself is responsible for the prisoner's detention, whether that responsibility be a culpable or commendable one.

The only agency of Mr. WATERBURY in this transaction has been his opposition to the motion for discharge, whenever it has been made. A much more strenuous exertion in this direction would be amply justified from the circumstances that surround the case. The deceased, QUINN, was found on a stoop in the morning nearly dead. He stated that DOWNEY had inflicted the wound of which he subsequently died, before his testimony had been taken in competent legal form. DOWNEY was arrested, and every effort was made by the District-Attorney, through means of the police, to obtain some evidence implicating him in the murder.

No such evidence was found, except the fact that a man by the name of TEN EYCK, who was wandering about the Ward, was heard to declare that DOWNEY was innocent, for that he himself had killed QUINN. He was thereupon arrested, and subsequently indicted for the murder. The publicity with which TEN EYCK made these assertions, which tended only to criminate himself, rendering it highly probable that he was prompted by a desire to screen DOWNEY, it was hoped by Mr. WATERBURY that through the connection of the two, some evidence might be found against DOWNEY. How reasonable were the grounds of this expectation, may be inferred from the fact that they were sufficient to induce the Court on two occasions, after argument, to refuse the prisoner's discharge.

The attempt of DOWNEY to prove an *alibi* entirely failed, as may be inferred from the fact that this means also failed to obtain a discharge from the Court.

While the law will relax none of the rigor with which it guards the liberty of the citizen, it must at the same time, to secure that liberty and its safe enjoyment, place a reasonable *quantum* of power in the hands of its officers, to hold persons, whose guilt admits of no moral doubt, long enough to enable the proper investigation to be made for obtaining *legal* proof. It is difficult to see how any one who regards the protection of human life as at all important, can fail to commend the industrious zeal with which the District-Attorney in the present instance has sought, unfortunately in vain, to bring to justice the perpetrator of an atrocious crime.

JURIS VINDICATOR.

The Arago off Cape Race.

The steamship *Arago*, which left this port on Saturday last, for Southampton and Havre, is to call off Cape Race, and will, if possible, be boarded by the Associated Press News Yacht. The *Arago* will be due at the Cape at noon of Wednesday, and dispatches for Europe to be forwarded by her should be sent to-day, (Tuesday,) through Mr. STOKERS, Agency No. 7 Broad-street.

THE METHODISTS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—A Convention of Laymen of the Baltimore and East Baltimore Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at Baltimore during the last week, adopted an address to the Baltimore Annual Conference. The document recites the history of the action taken by the late General Conference, charges that by it territory and population in the Baltimore Conference, represented by twenty-one circuits and stations, has been lost; that the building of churches had almost entirely ceased, and that no collection could be made for missionary purposes. In view of these facts the report recommended that the Baltimore Annual Conference should at its next meeting declare that the General Conference had, by its official action, sundered the bonds which united the two bodies. The minority report agreed as to the cause of the present difficulties in the Conference, but was in favor of delaying action severing connection with the General Conference.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Polk, the widow of the Ex-President, has presented to Mr. A. Nelson, City Revenue Collector in Nashville, Tenn., a cane which was given her husband by some of his friends during his term of office. The gift is understood to be simply a testimonial of Mr. Nelson's official fidelity.

—A prospectus is out for a new paper, which is soon to be started at Albany. Hon. Thos. B. Carroll, of Troy, formerly State Printer, afterwards State Senator, now Canal Appraiser and Secretary of the Republican National Central Committee, is to be the editor.

—Andrew T. Secrist, of South Carolina, a pensioner of the United States, on account of injuries received in the Mexican war, has resigned his certificate, because he is certain that South Carolina will secede from the Union.

—Mr. James Solo had a fall of thirty feet while performing the feat known as *La Chair Perche*, at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, on Dec. 5. He escaped simply with a fracture of his wrist.

—The Annapolis *Gazette* indignantly denies the rumor that Gov. Hicks would accept the appointment of Collector of the Port of Baltimore under Mr. Lincoln. He would regard the offer as an insult.

John Duncan & Sons,
Union-square, New-York.
Wine Merchants and Purveyors of Provisions embracing a great variety of foreign and domestic requisites for the table, suitable for Family use, Clubs, Pleasure Yachts, Traveling Parties, &c.
Late No. 405 Broadway.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Housekeepers can secure an outfit of Glass, China and Plated-ware, and Holiday Presents, at less than cost of importation, by attending the great auction sale of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock.
The ladies are respectfully invited to inspect this sale if they do not wish to purchase, as it will be the richest and most elaborate assortment of goods ever offered before at auction.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters. A competent lady in attendance.

Frozen Gas Meters.—To prevent this annoyance, have your meters at once filled with the Patent Non-Freezing Fluid. Sold only at No. 592 Broadway. Call and examine it.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Attention is Respectfully Called to the Advertisement in the auction column, of the large sale of China and Glassware by BROWNE & NICHOLS, on manufacturer's account.

Alexander's Silameau for Coloring the Hair a natural brown or black, without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

GREENE—MOORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, Rector, BYRON W. GREENE to FANNIE A. MOORE, second daughter of John F. Moore, Esq.

☞ Providence and Worcester papers please copy.

MCNEAR—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, Capt. GEO. W. MCNEAR, of Brooklyn, to MARIA, daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., of Sunderland, England.

☞ Boston *Journal* please copy.

SMITH—NEWTON.—In Pittsford, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 6, NATHAN SMITH, of this City, to LUCRETIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Hon. Edward A. Newton.

DIED.

KING.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, CHARLES A. KING, eldest son of Aaron O. King.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Dusenberry, No. 56 Charles-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, MARGARET SUYDAM, aged 85.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Daniel R. Suydam, No. 160 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, HAROLD, youngest child of Andrew F. and Isabella Benedict, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 15 Charlton-st.

RODON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9, at her residence, No. 66 Bank-st., ELIZABETH S., relict of Thomas Rodon, late of the Island of Jamaica, aged 7[illegible] years.

Her friends, and those of her grandson, James S. King, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Kingston, Jam., papers please copy.

HIDDEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 10, MARY KATE, youngest daughter of Enoch and Anna Louisa Hidden.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 72 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of her immediate family, and those of her brothers-in-law, William H. Webb, Henry M. Stevens, Dr. Augustus K. Gardner and Chas. T. Raynolds, are invited to attend, without further notice.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, JAMES CLARENCE, son of Charles E. and Elizabeth Y. Anderson, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 116 Hammond st.

LEE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, in the 21st year of her age, HARRIET, consort of Stephen A. Lee.

His friends, and those of her father, Henry Drinker, and of Frederick R. Lee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 117 2d-st.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 7, after a protracted illness, THEODORE SANFORD, late of New-Orleans, aged 38 years.

LANE.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, Mr. WM. CORNELIUS LANE, student of the General Theological Seminary.

Funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, at 1 o'clock to-day. (Tuesday.)

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, WILLIAM BAYARD CAMPBELL, eldest son of Duncan P. Campbell.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock without further notice.

BEACH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 8, Mrs. SOPHIA BEACH, widow of the late Lewis Beach, Esq., aged 60 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 284 5th-av.

☞ St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

SEARLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, after a long and painful sickness, JANE MARY, beloved wife of J. Searle, in the 50th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., from her late residence, No. 184 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 32d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 9, JOHN ALLEN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother Mathew, and of Mrs. Shields, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to convey all those who may wish to accompany his remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, HENRY RAYMOND, late of the firm of E. & H. Raymond, aged 74 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, without further notice, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 116 1st-place.

MERWIN.—In South Brooklyn, after a short illness, SAMUEL ASHER MERWIN, formerly of Bloomville, Delaware County, N. Y., in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 19th st., near 3d av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Hurley, Ulster County, for interment.

HENDRICKSON.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 10, WILLIAM T. HENDRICKSON, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, and 11½ o'clock from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BRINKERHOFF.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, of malignant scarlet fever, HATTIE, daughter of Richard and Harriet Brinkerhoff, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 7 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of Mr. Frederick Steinle, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WILLIAMSON.—Near Boundbrook, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, EDWIN WILLIAMSON, son of D. D. Williamson, of New-York, aged 30 years.

VAIL.—In Geneva, Switzerland, (where she had resided for the last five years,) on Saturday, Nov. 17, after a long and painful illness, EMILIE LAURENCINE, wife of Aaron Vail, aged 43 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 587, Dec. 10, 1860.
22, 23, 29, 78, 68, 57, 11, 10, 65, 61, 72, 1, 35, 20, 13
Class No. 588, Dec. 10, 1860.
26, 1, 6, 14, 7, 54, 41, 40, 39, 51, 57, 34, 42.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
NUTRITIOUS BREAD.—There is more nourishment in flour than in any other food, when properly cooked; especially if you mix with it the "Concentrated Leaven" prepared by Messrs. Edward Chamberlin & Co., of Boston. It produces rich-flavored bread, rolls, cakes and pastry.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

FALL AND WINTER.
For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

TO DRUGGISTS.
PATENT MEDICINES AT "PANIC PRICES."
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York, from this date will offer their immense and well-assorted stock of genuine Family Medicines and Druggists' articles for cash. Prices will correspond with "the times." Great inducements offered to "cash buyers." Their stock will always be found complete, which consists in part of all
Aperients, Trusses, Pills,
Magnesias, Ointments, Vermifuges,
Plasters, Sarsaparillas, Extracts,
Salves, Panaceas, Cod Liver Oils,
Liniments, Invigorators, Carminatives,
Confections, Alteratives, Balsams,
Bitters, Hair Dyes, Capsules,
Purifiers, Catholicons, Cordials.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms—Net cash. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
(Opposite Astor House.)

LADIES' FAIR.
The Second Unitarian Society of Brooklyn will open their fair on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, and continue during Wednesday and Thursday. It will be held in Mr. CARY'S Store, in Atlantic-st., under the Ladies' Gymnasium, opposite the Athenæum. The Court-st. and Fulton Ferry cars pass within a block, and the Atlantic-st. cars from the South Ferry pass the door. Great pains have been taken to make this Fair one of unusual attraction, and the managers will aim to have all articles sold at reasonable prices. Tickets, 25 cents, entitling the bearer to admission at any time, can be procured in New-York, at Mann, Stearns & Beale's, No. 141 Fulton-st., and at the *Christian Inquirer* Office; in Brooklyn, of Mr. Noyes, at the Athenæum, and of R. J. Davies, Fulton-st., corner of Clinton.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, PITTSBURGH, PA.: For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and, during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion, and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable compound Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours, truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 17 West 15th-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
GREAT SALE OF CHINA, GLASS, BRONZES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—By BROWN & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, and each day following, until the entire stock is sold.
This fine lot of desirable goods were consigned to E. V. Haughwout & Co., for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the troubles in that section, will be sold on manufacturer's account without reserve, for cash. Retail purchasers specially invited. See large advertisement in another column.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

NOTES ON ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNION are taken at par for clothing at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

NEW BOOKS
READY THIS DAY:
NEW LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
Illustrated.
THE PRINTER BOY;
OR,
HOW BEN FRANKLIN MADE HIS MARK.
By the Author of
"The Bobbin Boy."
Splendidly Illustrated.
Price 75 cts.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers.
No. 161 Washington st., Boston.
A fine book for Agents, for there will be no book for a present to a boy equal to it this year.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SUPERB ENGLISH FAMILY BIBLES.
Just received, from our London House, an invoice of the above in the most beautiful bindings. Also, on hand, a most elegant stock of United States Episcopal PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, and ENGLISH BIBLES, all sizes, in every variety of best Turkey Morocco and Genoa Velvet bindings, with clasps, &c., in styles to suit all tastes.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
I.
CONDUCT OF LIFE.
By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
1 volume, muslin. $1.
CONTENTS: Fate, Power, Wealth, Culture, Behavior, Worship, Considerations by the Way, Beauty, Illusions.
The above volume is uniform in size and style with Mr. Emerson's previous works.
II.
POEMS.
By ROSE TERRY.
1 volume, muslin. 75 cents.
For sale by all Booksellers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY'S
ILLUMINATING OIL,
MADE BY THE
DOWNER PROCESS,
Equal to the best KEROSENE manufactured by any
any other parties.
IS NEARLY COLORLESS.
ENTIRELY DEODORIZED.
BURNS IN ALL RESPECTS TO PERFECTION.
For sale in any quantity, by
U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
New-York.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores, No. 87 Bowery, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., and at No. 141 Bowery.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT PANIC PRICES.
Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,
$100,0000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,
at prices heretofore unknown in this market.
Those "complete sets," 257 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

STOP THAT RATTLING.
KEEP OUT THE COLD.
The great annoyance of rattling windows can be prevented, houses made warm and comfortable, with a great economy in fuel, by the use of the Patent Excelsior Weather Strip. They are neat and ornamental in appearance, and suited to all classes of buildings.
E. P. TORRY, Wholesale Agent,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Suitable persons will be sent to apply it, if desired, in this City or vicinity.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
We will offer,
FOR CASH,
FOR CASH,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, and each succeeding business day,
UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD:
500 WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, containing 44 pieces, for $3 75, worth $6.
200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 149 pieces, for $[illegible]8, worth $[illegible].
500 GILT-BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, containing 44 pieces, for $5 80, worth $9.
300 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, containing 44 pieces, for $6 25, worth $10.
350 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, containing 44 pieces, for $8, worth $14.
100 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 167 pieces, for $46 75, worth $68.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 167 pieces, for $50, worth $80.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 167 pieces, for $60, worth $90.
15 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 167 pieces, for $70, worth $100.
10 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 167 pieces, for $80, worth $115.
10 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, containing 167 pieces, for $105, worth $150.
TOGETHER WITH
An extensive variety of Fancy Vases, Bronze Figures, Parian Statuettes, Bohemian Glassware, and other articles suited for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Also,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY
and
TABLE GLASS,
At greatly reduced prices.
An examination of the articles above enumerated will convince any one having a knowledge of the usual value of such goods, that our present rates are more than
THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
Below customary prices. For further particulars
LOOK AT
Samples of the goods with prices attached in our front windows.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.
GALENA DAILY ADVERTISER.
(Established 1847.)
Terms, by mail, $6.
GALENA TRI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
(Established 1847.)
Terms, $4.
GALENA WEEKLY GAZETTE.
(Established 1833.)
Terms, in advance, $1 50.
The GALENA WEEKLY GAZETTE is the oldest established newspaper in the Northwest.
It has the largest circulation of any paper northwest of Chicago.
It is the best advertising medium west of Chicago.
Its subscribers reside principally in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.
Advertising contracted for on reasonable terms. Address the Publishers,
H. H. HOUGHTON & CO.,
Galena, Ill.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will deliver an address before this Association, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of American Youth.*
Tickets can be obtained gratis of the officers of the Association.
H. W. DUNSHEE, President.
THOS. F. HARRISON, Chairman of Ex. Com.

REMOVAL.—DR. HUMPHREYS HAS REMOVED his HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE STORE and Office for consultations from No. 562 to No. 648 Broadway, just above Bleecker-st., where he will be happy to meet his old customers and patients.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South and Southwest.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

BEEVES.—We are unable to notice any improvement in the trade, although it was expected, from the comparatively light supply, that prices would advance. While the receipts are less and the average quality better than last week, prices are about the same.

The only noticeable difference is that sales are, perhaps, a little easier effected. There are more Eastern buyers about the yards, but they are operating very cautiously, and evidently do not intend to take more than half the number they would in ordinary times.

PRICES.—The sales made justify but little alteration in our quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	— @—	5c. @5½c.
Extra	4½c.@4⅞c.	4½c.@4⅞c.
First quality	3¾c.@4¼c.	3¾c.@4¼c.
Second quality	3⅛c.@3⅝c.	2c. @3¼c.
Third quality	2⅝c.@2⅞c.	2¼c.@2⅞c.

SHEEP—Supply extremely light for this season, but the demand is proportionately limited. There is a marked falling off in the inquiry for mutton, and the prices for pelts are again lower, ranging from 7s.@ 9s. each. However, owing to the light supply of sheep in the yards, holders are asking higher figures, and evince some firmness. We quote nominally at $3@ $4 50. One lot of 157 extras, averaging 120 lbs., was bought by S. HOUSLEY at $3 50 ℔ head.

HOGS—Lower and neglected; sales of the week about 2,200 head, the ruling price at the close being 4c.@5⅛c. ℔ lb., for fair to heavy.

—The Directors of the Washington Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., have concluded to run their works but three-quarters of a day, until the times become better. According to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, they can afford to do so, for during the last six months they have cleared $100,000.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish, hot or cold meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of "LEA & PERRINS" upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!!
D. W. EVANS & CO.
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, N. Y.
Established 1854.

Would respectfully state that they have now their FULL HOLIDAY STOCK, in every department of Literature, ready for the inspection of purchasers, including a large and select stock of JUVENILE WORKS, And all the beautiful new Books suited for presents, among which will be found the following splendidly Illustrated Works, in beautiful bindings:

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE.
LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.
PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. F. Cooper.
A FOREST HYMN.—By W. Cullen Bryant.
&c., &c., &c.

Also, a fine selection of BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c., in velvet, antique, &c., &c.

D. W. EVANS & CO. beg respectfully to urge upon their numerous friends, that NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO purchase presents for the Holidays. Our stock is quite full and our patrons will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection than if they waited a week or two longer. Those who have been in the habit of purchasing of us just before Christmas will appreciate this hint, knowing that the crowded condition of our store about that time renders it *impossible* for us to give them as much attention then as we can at the present time.

THE GIFTS! THE GIFTS!!—D. W. E. & Co. supply every book at the publisher's lowest prices, and in addition give a Gift varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book of the retail value of $1 and upwards *at the time of sale*. A great many new and attractive Gifts have been added to our previously large list.

D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
Pioneer Gift Bookstore,
No. 677 BROADWAY, New-York.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
THE KNICKERBOCKER
FOR JANUARY IS OUT,
And contains the opening chapters of a
NEW AMERICAN NOVEL,
By R. B. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," "Romance of Student Life," etc.
And of a thrilling
ROMANCE BY HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.
A Humorous Article by Chas. G. Leland,
Editor of "Vanity Fair."
An Article on Paris by Henry T. Tuckerman.
Stories by John T. Irving and Fitzhugh Ludlow.
Poems by Richard Henry Stoddard, Fitz James O'Brien, Robert S. Chilton, Henry P. Leland, Henry W. Rockwell, and others.
Gossip by Louis Gaylord Clark, etc., etc.
J. R. GILMORE, No. 5 Beekman-st.,
Publisher for the Proprietors.

DINSMORE'S GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.
WITH 200 NEW TIME TABLES.
The most perfect book out with a splendid New Map. Price 25 cents. DINSMORE & CO.,
No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS AT THE WAVERLEY CIRCULATING LIBRARY—No. 1 Astor-place. Terms from $2 to $5 per annum, allowing from one to four books at a time, which can be changed at will, also stationery, cards engraved, and daily morning and evening papers. Remember the number—No. 1 Astor-place, first door from Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large, handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all modern improvements, with board. Late dinner, fire and gas. Terms for two, $11 per week. Location, below 4th-st., west side. Address HOME, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A MOST DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY is unexpectedly offered to a gentleman and wife, or family, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 22 West 29th-st. The house, location and style of housekeeping are unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 51 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN a first class house, with a private table, in a private family, at No. 90 East 18th-st., a few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN A pleasant locality, can be accommodated at No. 5 St. Luke's-place.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—A VERY desirable large front room, in a fine house, on 4th-st., near Broadway, suitable for one or two gentlemen. First-class table with breakfast and tea. As it is a private family, unexceptionable references will be required. Direct to B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A HOME FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a strictly private family of refinement, where her father may feel that she will be under good influence, as his business calls him from the City a part of the time; the best of reference and a fair price will be cheerfully given for the same. Address R. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. The house is pleasantly located in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address SIDNEY, Station D.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms to rent on the first-floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class, location one of the most convenient. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms, en suite, which will be let together, or divided in two sets, with breakfast; location very desirable. Apply to S. H., Box No. 493 General Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 12th-st. Address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED SOUTH ROOM, with closet, to let with board in a first-class house No. 230 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; family small; dinner at 6 o'clock.

AT NO. 52 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., in a strictly private family of adults, a suite of furnished rooms with full or partial board, to gentlemen, or a family, with private table served.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway,
Room No. 25, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
Near 11th-st.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
FANCY GOODS
Selling off at half cost.
All kinds WINTER HOSIERY and GLOVES,
All sizes and styles in
LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERGARMENTS,
At Exciting Prices.
Sale commences every day at 10 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
CALICOES, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied assortment of
CLOAKS,
For the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE.
$20, worth $40.
$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at	$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at	60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at	45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at	18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at	40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at	30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at	18

And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains,
from $1 50 to $10 per window,

Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth....$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth.... 1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
200 EMBROIDERED SETS at $1,
Regular Price $1 50.
400 EMBROIDERED SETS at from $1 12 to $1 75,
Regular Prices $1 75 to $3.
100 dozen HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at $2 25 per dozen,
Regular Price $3.
500 RICH EMBROIDERED COLLARS at 63 cents.
Worth $1.
LACES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At Retail, Dec. 11, at very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have some of the
GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Just the thing for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
500 PIECES ENGLISH AND MERRIMACK
PRINTED CALICOES.
Best quality and latest styles,
At 8½ cents per yard.
Also, an additional lot of
Fancy and Plain (all-wool)
OTTOMAN VELOURS, at 75 cents per yard,
At Retail Dec. 11.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $5
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GREAT SALE!!!
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
SELLING OFF
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE, BEST MADE, NEWEST, AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
IN THIS CITY,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
To close out at once the entire stock.
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES,
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' drawers and vests, children's garters, mittens and gloves, infant's merino and knitted shirts and socks. N. B.—Zephyr worsted 12½ cents an oz., Saxony yarns, Alexandre's celebrated Gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AQUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FINE CLOAKS AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH and the HOLIDAYS.
I AM NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
Ever exhibited by me, and at a great
REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF MATERIALS FOR CLOAKS, JUST IMPORTED AND IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE, WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 10th inst.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
CASHMERE NECK SCARFS,
AT LOW PRICES.
500
PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

355 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half-cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS.
INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other desirable SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost.
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.,

Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.

They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.

Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5½ cents.

Also, 200 bales of Atlantic "W." Brown Shirtings, at 5¾ cents.

Also, 50 cases of ⅞ fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.

Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.

We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of
"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.

We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.

Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.

Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A VERY LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for holiday presents.
For convenience,
GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be marked in plain figures, and arranged on the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
Continue to sell, and make to order, their
UNRIVALED STYLES
of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
At prices in keeping with the times.
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CHEAP AND GOOD SHAWLS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SHAWLS FOR MISSES,
At BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT RETAIL.
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

LINEN SHEETINGS,	All widths.
NAPKINS,	⅝ and ¾ sizes.
BLANKETS,	10-4, 11-4 and 12-4.
QUILTS,	White and colored.
DOMESTIC COTTON,	4-4 to 12-4.
DAMASK CLOTHS,	From small to large size.
SHIRTING LINENS,	Every quality and make.

Our Housekeeping Stocks we
Shall close for about
COST.
LACE CURTAINS REDUCED
30 per cent. from FORMER PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices that must command an
IMMEDIATE SALE.
Real Point Lace Collars, $3, worth $4 50.
Real Point Lace Sets, at all prices.
Honiton and Applique Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
Valenciennes, Inserting and Medallion Collars and Sets.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Inserting Lace Handkerchiefs, from $3 and upwards.
Paris Embr'd Linen Handkerch'fs, from 6s. and upwards.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new styles.)
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Rich Lace Coiffures, Barbes Caps, Berthes, &c.
Illusion Lace Sleeves, very choice and new styles.
Infants' Caps, Waists, Robes, Frocks and Capes, &c.
Japanese Linen and Embroidered Sets.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

A CARD.
We will offer
On Monday, the 10th, the whole of our stock at and below cost,
Consisting of
The latest styles of Embroideries, Laces, Flowers, Ribbons, Mourning and Illusion Goods,
Ladies' Dress Caps and Head-dresses.
The ladies will be able to judge for themselves. Closing up the business here.
RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, among the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE. No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large lot of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HEMSTITCHED, UNDER COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FURS.

222½. A CARD. 222½.

The undersigned offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices.
GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway. MARK J. RING,
No. 54 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BUCKLEY'S NEW METHOD FOR THE BANJO.—It is the simplest and best method for learning to play that favorite instrument, without the aid of a master. In addition, the lessons, which are so complete that a child can understand them, the method contains, "Dixie's Land," "Glendy Burk," "Bonny Jean" and over 150 of the choicest Songs, Jigs, Reels and Walk-Arounds, &c., &c., many of them written expressly for this work, by the best banjo players. Price $1.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. ILSLEY & CO., No. 266 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 113 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

ANTIQUITIES.
A fine collection of Roman, Egyptian, English and American Antiquities, consisting of arms of all nations, Armor, Coins, Roman and Etruscan pottery, antediluvian Celts, &c., &c., at MARSHALL & LECOUNT'S store, No. 3 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 22d-st.
C. COLLINS.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDERS of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES AND SIGNS manufactured in every style by LEE & CO., No. 309 Bleecker-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO 59 West 14th-st, New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE LUNCH AND RESTAURANT—The damages by the late fire having been repaired, the Astor House Bar, Lunch and Restaurant are again opened to the public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—6TH-AVENUE AND 40th-st.—Family and single rooms to let, with board, at very low rates, for the Winter.
J. R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LETTER LOST—FROM A GENTLEMAN TO A lady, in answer to an advertisement for a situation as governess. The lady much regrets losing it, as she thinks the situation would suit her. All she remembers seeing in the letter was, that he had an office in Pine-st. If the gentleman would kindly leave his name and number in Pine-st., the lady will call. Address L. E. T., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young English person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL WISHES a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Good references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 51 Dominick-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is a neat sewer, very fond of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 11 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days,

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situation wanted, by a most capable and trustworthy girl in either of the above capacities. Will be found a neat, intelligent, responsible and efficient servant, and knows how to value a permanent home; highly recommended by a Brooklyn family, which she now leaves. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing. She perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies and desserts; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 171 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook in all its branches, in a French or American family; does French and American cooking. Wages $10. Also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; does up her work in style; wages $9; no objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class American cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH FIVE years' and three months' reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would like a situation in the City. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game, and all kinds jellies; has long experience and the best City references; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 13½ 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING and ironing, a situation by a competent young woman; has the best of City reference; also a little girl, lately landed; is a Protestant, and lived as nursery maid, and is very fond of children. Both can be seen at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook in a private family; has four years' good City reference from her last place, and thoroughly understands her business; good wages required. Call, for two days, at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK, by a respectable woman; can produce reference from the first families of the City; was three years in her last place. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman who is neat and trustworthy, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing; will be recommended by the lady she is now with. Apply at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a woman of good experience in the culinary department; is willing and capable to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Address S. C., No. 193 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A GOOD place for her cook, who is still with her, and can be fully recommended. For farther particulars, apply at No. 18 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; she has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., near 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and no objection to go to the country. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A highly respectable German Protestant young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is fully experienced in baking, and understands her business generally. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is capable of taking charge of a dairy; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Also a young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or to do general housework. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE and thoroughly competent young woman desires a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. first floor, front room. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—A NEAT ENGLISH Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country (prefers the latter,) in the above capacity; will be found a first-class chambermaid and a good waitress; no objection to assist in washing, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages $6 to $7.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—A FAMILY BREAKING up housekeeping desire to find good places for two of their servants; one a good plain cook, who understands baking, and is very trustworthy; the other a good waitress, who is capable, active, and very attentive to her duties. Can be seen at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring the third bell.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY RESPECTABLE capable servant girl is in want of a situation; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly experienced in housework; can be highly recommended; will hire for moderate wages and try to please her employer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman desires a situation to do the general housework of a private family; she is recommended as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 94 Henry-st., 3d floor, Room No. 6, rear building.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation in a private family by a Protestant girl; is a good plain seamstress; is thoroughly competent in either capacity; is of a willing and cheerful disposition; City reference as to character and capability. Apply to M. M., No. 2½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, who has cared for infants from their birth, or do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 361 2d-av., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as plain seamstress; is a neat sewer; can make under-clothing in the neatest manner; would assist in the nursery, or assist with chamberwork; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 101 West 24th-st., in the basement.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting; can produce the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call, or address FANNIE, for two days, at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young person, a situation as first-class waitress; can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply for two days between the hours of 10 and 4, at No. 15 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 610 3d-av., near 42d-st., second floor, back room.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes to improve in dressmaking; has a good knowledge of the business; is a good plain sewer in all its branches; or would engage as seamstress in a private family. Call until engaged, at No. 151 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT book-keeper is open to an engagement, either immediately or on 1st January next, at a moderate salary. Good City references can be given. Address E. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; is a good, careful driver and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of City reference given. Call from 10 till 2, at livery stable, No. 244 Mercer-st., corner Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st. in the seed-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the gardening; has long experience in the care and management of horses in this country and Europe; is a good and careful driver: no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, BY an English Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, one who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver; is willing to make himself useful in any kind of work; can milk, if required. Satisfactory references from his last employers. Address, for two days, S. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation for a Protestant young man as coachman and groom; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be recommended by his last employer. Address T. B., No. 54 Walker-st.

AS FOREMAN ON A FARM.—WANTED. A situation by a married German, a Methodist; good recommendations. Apply at No. 176 3d-st., in the rear; ask for PETER FREDMANN.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a Protestant German, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands green-house plants. Has good references. Call at No. 159 3d-st., in the segar store.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, English, a situation as groom or coachman, or to look after fast horses. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, or call, B. C., care of Fox & Co., saddlers and harness-makers, No. 1,250 Broadway, New-York, for one week, or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man lately landed in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful. Address B. C., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP housekeeping this Winter is desirous of placing his waiter, whom he can highly recommend. Apply, from 11 to 3, at No. 121 Leonard-st., corner of Elm, first floor.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION.—A YOUNG man who has a thorough knowledge of the retail dry goods trade would like a situation as clerk in a country store; would have no objection to going West. The advertiser has for the last two years had the management of a large country store; is active, a fair penman, quick at figures, and would endeavor to make himself generally useful to his employer. He is engaged until the 1st of January, but would like to make arrangements with some party before that time. The best of City and country reference given as regards character and ability. Address MILES, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN that understands his business, is a good driver, and will make himself useful around the house; reference required. Wages $10 to $14 and found. Address C., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer for a small family; best of references required. Apply at No. 36 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED IN A THREAD AND NEEDLE and Fancy-store, No. 875 Broadway, a young woman of good address and pleasing manners, who understands the business, and can also knit and crochet zephyr worsteds. Apply immediately.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 39 West 24th-st.

$120 PER YEAR. | HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y. Next term opens Dec. 28, (both sexes.) Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

A THOROUGH COURSE IN BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship and Arithmetic, can be completed at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in from 12 to 14 weeks, as there are no vacations and no classes formed. Students may enter any day or month throughout the year.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific study, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, $2 PER MONTH.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Diplomé de l'Université de France Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or persons private lessons in the French language. Apply at No. 43 West 13th-st.

CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY.—D. B. MELLISH, short-hand reporter, and GEO. CARPENTER, will conjointly open a Class in Phonography THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at No. 15 Laight-st., between St. John's Park and Canal-st. Twelve lessons on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. $3 in advance.

BOARD AND TUITION—IN A FIRST-CLASS seminary, for young ladies, situated in the upper part of the City, are offered in payment for a piano; terms reasonable. Address BOARD AND TUITION Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORD'S unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 18, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition wishes for an engagement as resident governess; she teaches French and Music, with all the branches of an English education; would make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a home. No objection to the country or the South. Address L. E. T., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED female teacher to take charge of a mission school; well qualified to teach all the English branches; to lead the children in singing, and be able to give satisfactory references as to qualifications and religious character. Address Box No. 50 New-York Post-office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tuerens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

CHRISTMAS TOYS
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane.
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A VERY STYLISH horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old, warranted in every respect. He can be used in double or single harness, and is a good saddle horse. To be seen at No. 24 West 13th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Pailliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,

On Manufacturers' Account,
OF
HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
to commence at 10½ o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,
and each day until the entire stock is sold, at the salesrooms and galleries of
BROWNE & NICHOLS,
No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office,
Comprising a most select and desirable assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS—both plain, white and decorated;
VASES, CARD BASKETS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
COLOGNES, &c.
RICH CUT AND PLAIN TABLE GLASSWARE,
in complete sets, and also by the dozen.
Fine Bohemian Decanters, Goblets, Wine, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Vases, Punch Bowls, &c., &c.,
both white and colored.
PARIAN STATUARY,
FRENCH BRONZES, very fine,
PARIS CLOCKS and
MANTEL SETS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a variety of fancy articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to an importing house of this City, for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market, on manufacturers' account, without reserve, for cash.

The goods will be arranged in lots to suit retail purchasers, and catalogues will be ready and the goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, at the salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
OF THE GALLERY OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evening of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augera; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Melby; the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Manzoni, Delessard, Paul Seignac, I. & A. H. Veron, De Brackelier, Van Sevendonck, Keek-Kock the elder, S. R. Gifford, T. Rondel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals

ALSO,

TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of desirable Lots on 2d-av., 37th, 56th and 86th sts., to be made at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 58 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

Peremptory sale of elegant made-up Furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of Messrs. C. E. Bressler & Co., to be sold without reserve, in consequence of dissolution of partnership. The stock comprises in part, superb real Russian sable sets; elegant Hudson Bay sable sets; rich dark real mink sets; together with a general assortment of ladies', gents' and children's furs in every variety. Also, a splendid lot of sleigh, lad and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view on Monday, Dec. 10, when purchasers are invited to call and examine.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, Dec. 11, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock in trade of
DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.
Also, THIS DAY, Dec. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
BY WILLS & ELSWORTH,
No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock,
Large Peremptory and Attractive Sale of
FINE FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner and tea sets, rich decorated vases, rich cut and engraved glassware, papier-mache goods, silver plated ware, with a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Catalogues on Tuesday.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
The large sale of magnificent
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Postponed from yesterday, will positively take place
(TO-MORROW,) WEDNESDAY,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The catalogue comprises four hundred lots of superb furniture, stationery, bronzes, painting, rich silverware, China, piano-forte, elegant parlor suites, &c. Sale peremptory rain or shine.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
By LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, No. 45 Murray-st.,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
A large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, mohairs, Italian cloths, vestings, doeskins, cloths, cassimeres, pilots, petershams, tricots, shirts and drawers, knitted jackets, &c., &c.
The trade is invited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of Maltese jack and jennet, 3 years old, 58 inches high (14 hands,) black; have just arrived from Malta—landed since Nov. 6. These animals were selected by the importer from, and warranted to be of the best breed to be gotten on the Island. Persons wishing to obtain fine stock will do well to attend this sale. Also, a splendid pair of sorrel carriage-horses, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish and perfectly broken to all harness; one of them a superior lady's saddle-horse, and warranted perfectly sound and kind in every respect. The property of a gentleman who sells them only for want of use. Also, a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects. This horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way. A gray horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and is a good work horse. Also, a one-horse wagon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 207 East Broadway, between Jefferson and Clinton sts. genteel first-class household furniture, comprising a general assortment, made to order, consisting of rich velvet carpets, mirrors, slabs and brackets rosewood piano-forte, rosewood etagere, centre-tables, parlor suites of rosewood, covered in crimson brocatelle, ormolu and enameled chandeliers and brackets, mantle ornaments and clocks, China enameled vases, 7 fine oil-paintings and engravings, window curtains, lace curtains, do. oiled, rosewood carved bookcase, carved secretary. Also a full assortment of first-rate bed-room furniture, in oak and mahogany, mattresses, spring-bed, dressing bureaus, settees, chairs, 3-ply carpet, washstands, cabinets, card-tables, hall stand, &c., &c., China and glassware, with other articles not enumerated, including kitchen ware, &c. Sale positive.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being the usual variety of prime goods for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY. at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st.:
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles, warranted fresh goods and free from moth. Catalogues now ready.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—THIRD FLOOR OF No. 775 and second floor of No. 777 6th-av., five rooms each, with all the conveniences, to let moderate. Apply as per bill.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED, successful retail clothing business, in this City; the present proprietor, being engaged in another firm, has not the necessary time to devote to it. The applicant must be able to furnish from $6,000 to $8,000 cash capital, and must be fully competent to take charge of and manage the business. This is a rare opportunity for a man with the necessary means and ability, and to such a one a liberal and advantageous arrangement will be offered. Communications, with real name, addressed to CLOTHING, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention, and be treated confidentially.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(OFFICIAL.)
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890,

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,
No. 86 South-st.,
New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

REMOVAL.

THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 64 to No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Expresses leave New-York, by Hudson River and Harlem trains for the entire West and Southwest at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 3.15 P. M., 5 P. M., and 6 P. M., closing at No. 124 Broadway half an hour earlier.

Special and extra arrangements made for the safe and speedy delivery of Holiday Presents.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
Principal office, No. 61 Hudson-st.
Branch offices, Nos. 542 and 124 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of THOMAS T. BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late concern will please present without delay.

THOMAS T. BAILEY & CO.
THOMAS T. BAILEY,
STEPHEN A. MIDDLEBROOK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

I have this day associated with myself WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT, and will continue the general blank-book manufacturing business under the name of WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT & CO., at the old stand, No. 132 Water-st., corner Pine.

STEPHEN A. MIDDLEBROOK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, BONDS, OR DRY GOODS.—A pretty country seat, at a dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine view of Long Island Sound. Everything ready for immediate occupancy; house, chicken-yard, fruit, &c.; 16 acres; $8,000. Communications strictly confidential. Address SOUTH, New-York Post-office.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ÆTNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal, New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, "womb affections," and female diseases generally. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., 5 P. M. to 6 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av.; hours, 2 to 4 P. M., or before 9½ A. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage"—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunat's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st. under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860.

ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, (No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.

THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EDICTALLADUNG.

In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Maria, Geb. Eberlein, Klaegerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird hiedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom

4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,
MORGENS 10 UHR,

vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die von der Klaegerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klaegerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und den Beklagten in die Kosten dieses Processes zu verurtheilen,—rechts bestaendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen gestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 22ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.

TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 230 Laws of 1843, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 22d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 up to this date, will be sold at less than the value. Address D. O., Box 200 *Times* Office, up to Thursday, 13th inst.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $28; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 9 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Sufferns at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:36 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Sufferns at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Satday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¼ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted,—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM DECEMBER NEXT.—A comfortable house, with 7 good bedrooms, in a good neighborhood—Irving-place, or the vicinity of a square, preferred; rent, about $760. Address, with particulars, G. P. P., Box No. 2,743 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Mme. INEZ FABBRI,
For the first time in America as Marie
Sig STIGELLI,
For the first time in America as Tonio.
CARL FORMES
In his great character of Sargeant Sulpice.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 12,
At 8 o clock,
First and only night of Donizetti's popular Opera of
LA FILLE DE REGIMENT,
(The Child of the Regiment,)
with the following unsurpassed cast:
Mme. INEZ FABBRI (for the first time) as........Marie
Sig STIGELLI (for the first time) as........Tonio
CARL FORMES in his great character of........Sulpice
GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND CORPS DE BALLET.
Conductor........THEO. THOMAS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music; C. Bruesing's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to numerous requests for a repetition of THE JEWESS, the public are respectfully informed that THE JEWESS will be given once only during the present season, of which due notice will be given.

GRAND HOP
OF THE
"CITY WIDE-AWAKES,"
AT
THE NEW (IRVING) HALL,
Opposite the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY EVENING, 20th of December.
Music by the National Guard Band.

Tickets, $2; may be obtained from any member of the Club, or of the following Committee:

A. M. Coffin, No. 54 Front-st.
E. M. Hulbert, No. 65 Pearl-st.
George Marshall, No. 17 West 27th-st.
C. E. Hemma, No. 30 West Broadway.
A. Hayward, No. 33 Wall-st.
W. F. Camp, No. 84 Broad-st.
T. L. Thorpell, No. 48 Wall-st.
R. L. Haydock, No. 31 Pine-st.
F. H. Pinckney, Office Receiver of Taxes, Park.
Allan Rutherford, No. 328 Broadway.
C. H. Patrick, No. 510 Broadway.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL
TO HARVEY MAJOR, ESQ., OF DODWORTH'S BAND.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the above Testimonial, would respectfully inform the residents of New-York and its vicinity, that they have completed their arrangements to have said Concert held at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, the 13th December.

The following talent have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

VOCAL.

Miss MARIA BRAINARD,	Mr. G. SIMPSON,
Mrs. MOZART,	Mr. MILLARD,

Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
STEPHEN C. MASSETT.
INSTRUMENTAL.
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. MILLS—Piano.
L. S. SCHRIEBER—Cornet.
E. MULLENHAUER—Violin.
ALLEN DODWORTH—Cornet.
Dr. C. W. BEAMES and CHAS. HIFFERT—Piano.
The following bands have also kindly volunteered:
Seventh Regiment Band, C. S. Grafula, Conductor.
Dodworth's First Band, Harvey B. Dodworth, Conductor.
Dodworth's Second Band, Thos. S. Kingsland, Conductor.
Eighth Regiment Band.
Robertson's Band.
And the Drum Corps of the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Music Stores of Wm. Hall & Sons; Firth, Pond & Co., C. Breusing, H. B. Dodworth, and Weller & Faris, No. 142 Broadway; Capt. A. P. Kinnan, Chairman of the Committee, No. 233 Fulton-st., and at the Academy on the evening of the Concert.

Capt. A. P. KINNAN, Chairman.
JOSEPH F. KNAPP, Secretary.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
On and after WEDNESDAY NEXT,
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.
THE NEW
FIVE ACT COMEDY,
called the
MODEL
HYPOCRITE.
Translated from the French and adapted by GEORGE FARREN, Esq.,
having excited the most profound interest and enthusiasm, will be acted
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
THE COMEDY
Includes in its
SUPERB CAST
The following
EMINENT ARTISTES:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Henriques, (her 7th appearance on any stage,) Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 11,
MR EDWIN BOOTH
will repeat his great rôle of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,

This magnificent personation which revives the dramatic glories of the days of Booth, the father, and Edmund Kean, seems to grow each night in popular feeling and sweep the audience into a tempest of enthusiasm. "The house," exclaims a leading journal, "was enthusiastic, frantic," and at the close of the fourth act, it was some little time before it recovered from the emotions of wonder and delight which found vent in an outburst of admiration, the audience
RISING EN MASSE,
and cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon........Sole Lessee and Manager.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1860,
The thrilling French Drama
of
LOUISE DE LIGNERALLES,
And the irresistible Farce entitled,
BOAIS AT THE SWAN.

Mr. F. B. CONWAY,	Mr. JOHN CHESTER,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,	Mr. HARKINS,
T. A. W. FENNO,	Miss ATHENA,
Mr. MORRIS,	Miss KATE FISHER.

To-morrow evening,
MR. EDWIN FORREST
Will appear as
MACBETH.

"HOME" CHARITY BAZAAR.
NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, desiring to make available every suitable appliance for the removal of the debt upon their Institution—now, in effect, reduced from twenty thousand to less than three thousand dollars—and wishing, meantime to provide for hundreds of the needy and suffering who look to them for relief, again solicit the aid and patronage of the friends of benevolence.

Their Bazaar will be opened in the Home Chapel on Monday, Dec. 10, and closed on Saturday, Dec. 15. Contributions of salable goods, packages of provisions, holiday gifts, and especially ready funds, will be very gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

N. B.—Hours of opening and closing, at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.

MELODEON—NO. 539 BROADWAY.
A new era in amusements organized
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 10.
The fresh additions to the troupe increase the number to Forty-one talented Artists.
First night of Miss Grace Coe, Kate Walters, Jenny Hummel, &c., when will be presented the play of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
in which Miss Walters will represent her great character of Lettie.
The new ballet, BURNS' DREAM.
The farces KNOWLEDGE IS POWER, JAPANESE BALL, and MUSIC vs. GIN.
Interspersed with Songs, Dances, &c.
Performance lasting from 7½ to 12 o'clock.
Tickets, 15 cents; orchestra, 25 cents; gallery, 10 cents

AMERICAN ART!

The first exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the National Academy Rooms, in 10th-st., near Broadway, with a choice collection of valuable PAINTINGS AND STATUARY BY AMERICAN ARTISTS,

Loaned from private collections, together with the works contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund, to be sold at auction, on the 22d of December, at 8 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

THE HEBREW LITERARY UNION

Beg to announce that Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his new humorous poem, written expressly for this Association, on
THE PRINCE'S VISIT,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.
SAM COWELL
Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

FAIR OF THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION, for the benefit of the Isaac T. Hopper Horne, at Clinton Hall, entrance on 8th-st, or Astor-place, a little east of Broadway. This Fair and entertainment, for the benefit of the Women's Home for discharged female prisoners, will be opened on the EVENING OF WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12. The sales will be at store prices. There are many articles of dress for ladies, girls and children, which are well made, elegant, and suitable for the season; also, fancy articles, toys and toilet furniture. An assortment of holiday gift books will be found on the tables. A collection of the celebrated Hingham wooden ware will be offered for sale. This consists of elegant articles made of fine wood, which may serve as toys, or for useful purposes. They come from the only manufactory of this kind of ware in the United States.

Refreshments will be served, as called for by visitors; oysters, coffee relishes of various kinds tea, fruit, ice-creams, tarts, &c., &c.

The rooms will be open for the reception of visitors on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock, and will continue open on the two following days and evenings, closing on Friday night.

Yourself and friends are invited to attend, and to share in the privileges of helping a good charity in an agreeable manner.

C. M. SEDGWICK,
First Director.
SARAH F. LEGGETT, } Managers.
A. H. GIBBONS, }

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND GALA WEEK!
COMMENCING MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860, being the SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Mr. BARNUM PERFORMS A STAR ENGAGEMENT. In order to render the entertainments of this great SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION as interesting as possible,
MR. P. T. BARNUM,
Will appear on the stage at each performance, and give a serio-comic history of the Rise and Progress of the American Museum, illustrating it with TWELVE ORIGINAL PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
The Manager will make this the most attractive week in
NOVELTIES, WONDERS and AMUSEMENTS,
ever known in this City, and no pains have been spared in procuring everything RARE and INTERESTING.
THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
will consist of the splendid Historical Operatic Drama,
MASANIELLO;
Or, THE DELIVERANCE OF NAPLES,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
At 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
MISS DORA DAWSON,
the wonderful DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, dressed in the singular and unique costume, one-half as a lady, the other half as a gentleman, will appear at each performance in a popular duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
To be seen at all hours, Day and Evening,
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY,
TWO ALBINO GIRLS,
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES!
are exhibited on a platform by the
GREAT SNAKE-CHARMER,
in whose hands they are perfectly docile and harmless.
LIVING SEAL; HAPPY FAMILY; GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH,
WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE-TELLER,
GRAND COSMORAMA. 850,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL,
FARCICAL,
Burletta, in three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
Every member of the Company
in the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE:
THE LAST GREAT SCENE
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS,
which is the
GREATEST TRIUMPH
of
SCENIC ART
ever witnessed in this country.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
NOTICE.
In compliance with the request of
MANY LADIES
and
HEADS OF FAMILIES
Who, with their children, are unable to attend an evening performance, Miss Keene will give
A MATINEE
of the
SEVEN SISTERS,
on
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Dec. 15, 1860.
OPEN AT ONE. COMMENCE AT TWO.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers........Spalding & Rogers.
EXTRA ATTRACTION!
Ever anxious to please their patrons, the Managers have, at a very great expense, engaged
LEVI J. NORTH'S
STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES,
WITH
ROBINSON,
THE STAR OF THE SOUTH,
Acknowledged to be
THE BEST BAREBACK RIDER
In the World,
And the Juvenile Prodigies,
MASTERS GEORGE and HENRY.
Also,
THE CELEBRATED DANCING HORSE,
TAMMANY,
WHO WILL APPEAR ON
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1860,
In conjunction with the
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS
AND
SIEGRIST and ZANFRETTA BALLET TROUPE,
Presenting an array of Talent never before offered to the Public.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1860,
The performance will commence with a new Drama, entitled THE MERCHANT'S STEED.
After which, LOTTERY TICKET.
Concluding with the Romantic melodrama of
THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

LECTURES.

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1860.

REV. HENRY N. HUDSON: The subscribers have been informed that you have recently prepared several lectures, being a sequel to those which you formerly delivered on the Genius of Shakespeare, and which then commanded such general approbation here and in other cities, as excellent and eloquent expositions of the philosophy, poetry and feeling of the Great Poet. Confident that these lectures will retain the originality and great merit of thought of your former course, while they will embody the fruits of some years of maturer study, and will instruct, gratify, and improve the public taste, the subscribers request that you will deliver these lectures in this City, at as early a period as may be consistent with your other engagements.

G. C. VERPLANCK,	RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
W. C. BRYANT,	FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
WM. M. EVARTS,	HENRY W. BELLOWS,
JAMES T. BRADY,	SAMUEL SEABURY,
C. A. DANA,	WM. CURTIS NOYES,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,	CHARLES P. DALY,

And thirty-six others.

Rev. H. N. HUDSON, in compliance with the foregoing request, will give a Course of Six Lectures,
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
(Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel,)
Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, and continued on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 18, 20 and 27, and Jan. 3 and 8.

SUBJECTS—*Merchant of Venice, As You Like It, Othello, King Lear and Henry the Fourth*, with Histories of the several Plays, Analyses of the leading characters, Illustrative Recitations and general Criticisms.

Tickets for the Course, $1 50. Admitting two persons, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. To be had at the principal bookstores on Broadway and at the Hope Chapel.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

OUR UNION IN DANGER.
REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH
Will deliver a LECTURE ON THE PERILOUS STATE OF THE UNION, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. The Union—its perils, how created, and how to be averted. Henry Ward Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermon will be reviewed. Can the Union be saved? Ladies invited.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.

This lecture by Rev. J. C. FLETCHER was postponed till FRIDAY EVENING next, Dec. 15, in consequence of the storm.

THEODORE TILTON WILL DELIVER A lecture on *Man and His Manhood*, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 11, 1860, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE KANSAS FAMINE.
CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING TO AID THE STARVING.

The undersigned, in view of the now unquestioned fact that thousands of the people of Kansas are suffering from *Famine*, deem it but humane and Christian that some immediate steps be taken to afford relief to the famishing settlers of that unfortunate Territory. From testimony of the most trustworthy character, it appears that no less than 30,000 of the inhabitants of Kansas are suffering for necessary food and clothing, many of whom must inevitably perish during the coming Winter unless they shall receive assistance from abroad.

In view of these facts, the undersigned unite in a call for a public meeting, to be held at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, at 7 P. M., to consider what action shall be taken in the premises.

Wm. C. Bryant,	C. A. Dana,	G. H. Marshall,
Luther Bradish,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,	L. B. Wyman,
Wilson G. Hunt,	H. J. Raymond,	(Rev.) T. F. White,
Hiram Ketchum,	Horace Greeley,	Francis Hall,
Daniel Drew,	Seth B. Hunt,	George S. Robbins,
Henry C. Bowen,	Edgar Ketchum,	J. Watson Webb,
Peter Cooper,	Jas. R. Spaulding,	Aug. F. Dow,
John F. Williams,	Wm. M. Evarts,	Young, Schultz & Co.,
Robert T. Haws,	Horace B. Claflin,	
Charles W. Elliott	David Dudley Field,	(Rev.) E. H. Chapin,
W. C. Church,	Cyrus W. Field,	R. H. McCurdy.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 11th inst., in the rooms, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Essay by EDGAR M. SMITH, Esq. Subject—*Is the higher spiritual development in harmony with the fullest enjoyment of Earthly Life.*

L. H. HOLMES, Chairman.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ P. M. By order.

RICHARD M. HUNT, Secretary.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE COUNTY DEPOSITS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS' COMMITTEE—THE QUESTION TO BE REFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT.

A meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into certain matters in relation to the safety of the County moneys, was held yesterday afternoon. The Committee had been summoned to be in attendance at 2 o'clock. At that hour but four members of it were present. Mr. PLATT was prompt in his appearance. He was accompanied by his counsel, Ex-Judge WHITING.

Messengers were dispatched in various directions to bring in so many of the derelict members as would suffice to constitute a quorum. In the meantime, however, it was determined on joint agreement that counsel should proceed before the members present.

Mr. WHITING said that the matter to be looked at was, in the first place, the sort of bond that was required of the City Chamberlain. While Mr. PLATT was willing to give any bond which the Legislature, by act, required for the safety of the public moneys that might be intrusted to his care, yet it was a matter of doubt whether the Board of Supervisors, by the law under which they were constituted, had any power or right to exact any bond whatever from the Chamberlain. The act, which specified the nature of the County Treasurer's office and his duties as such, required of him to give bonds within ten days to such an amount as the Common Council might deem sufficient. The act of 1859 was but an amendment to a particular section of the original act, and the amendment consisted simply in this, that the City and County of New-York, Kings County and Albany County, were expressly excluded from being subject to its operation. With that exception the law was still the same as before. It might, of course, be said that the Common Council did not make the security sufficiently large, but that was a matter that did not come within the purview of the Board of Supervisors. If, however, the question as to the giving of bonds were deemed of sufficient consequence by the Board, his client had no objection to join the Supervisors in a case, and submit the subject for legal adjudication to the appropriate Court.

A SUPERVISOR—Do you not think that that act of '59 was made in view of the separation of the City from the County affairs, and was intended to apply to all City and County Treasurers?

Mr. WHITING replied that that was a point to which he had not directed his attention. He had not examined the question as to whether an officer, *ex officio*, or one filling the office of another official, which required of him to give a bond, could be called upon to give a bond for that second office in addition to the bond he had given for the due discharge of the trust which devolved upon him by reason of his holding the prior office. If the Legislature should, by express enactment, impose on the Chamberlain of this City the duty of taking charge of certain public moneys in Kings County, he supposed the Chamberlain would be bound to furnish an extra bond for that purpose, if the act so required. The act created different offices, but, in the present instance, it did not separate the taxes. The declaration was: "The City and County tax." The Collectors of Taxes were directed to pay in their receipts to the Chamberlain. Other classes of accounts were separated and audited under the Comptroller, and ordered to be paid or not paid by him. All the Supervisors' payments were made through the Comptroller, and had to receive the Mayor's signature, and, being thus approved, were paid by the City Chamberlain. The difficulty at present was owing to the mongrel manner in which legislation on the subject had been conducted. The City and County of New-York were the same; the only remaining Board of County officers that had been left was the Board of Supervisors. The Treasurer of the City of New-York was the Treasurer of the County of New-York; but, though he was not known as Treasurer of the County of New-York, he was known as Chamberlain of the City. As Chamberlain of the City he was custodian of the City funds, and the Legislature in its folly had gone on to pass enactments in utter disregard of the fact that New-York City and New-York County were coextensive in their bounds.

Supervisor BLUNT, (the Chairman,) said that at this stage of the proceedings, it might be well to say that Mr. PLATT, concurring in the opinion of his legal adviser, had refused to give any bond, and had represented that if such a bond were given it would have no binding effect.

Mr. WHITING said he would suggest a change in the phraseology. Instead of saying that Mr. PLATT had refused, he would prefer the use of the word "declined."

Alderman BLUNT—Yes. "declined."

Mr. WHITING proceeded to remark that he had, himself, drawn up a bond in the recitals of which he had stipulated that Mr. PLATT would give a bond if the Board required it, but denying, at the same time, that there was any legal obligation on his part to do so.

Here Mr. PURDY entered, took his seat, and had recapitulated to him by Mr. WHITING the points of the argument, (or colloquy rather, for the proceedings partook more of the nature of a conversation than of a debate,) and gave expression to his belief that while the counsel's construction of the law was apparently right, the law itself was decidedly wrong.

At the Chairman's suggestion, the roll was then called, and a quorum being present, the proceedings were continued in legitimate order.

Mr. WHITING continued his explanations for the enlightenment of Mr. PURDY; and, in answer to a query, read from the City ordinances to show that the Common Council had fixed the bonds of the City Chamberlain at $200,000.

Mr. PURDY had heard they were fixed at but $20,000.

Supervisor BLUNT observed that in conversation with a gentleman recently (whose name we could not hear,) he had declared that the security should not fall below two millions.

Supervisor PURDY was of opinion that the best security the City could have for the safe-keeping of its funds would be an honest man.

Mr. WHITING—Yes; that's so, in the case of money.

In compliance with the wish of the Chairman, the opinion of Ex-Judge BRONSON (the Corporation Counsel) was read by the Clerk.

Mr. PURDY wished to know whether, if the construction that had been put upon the act were true, there could be any propriety in the City Chamberlain retaining 1 per cent. out of every dollar that came into his hands? Suppose he were County Treasurer, *ex officio*, how was that to be accounted for?

Mr. WHITING said that he (the Chamberlain) was made County Treasurer by a law of the State, and it was for the Comptroller of the State to say whether he would allow it or not. For years past the Common Council had allowed this with their eyes open and never offered a remonstrance.

Mr. PURDY thought that this result was one of the consequences of the ridiculous and absurd legislation to which we had been obliged to submit for years past. He did not mean to make allusion to any political party. In fact he did not see that, so far as this went, there was much difference among them. He hoped to see the day when the financial management of the City affairs would be dissevered from party politics. A Sub-Treasurer should be elected to receive and disburse all the City funds.

Mr. WHITING—But Taylor is dead.

Mr. PURDY—But, dead or alive, he was a great man, Sir. That was the most beneficent act ever done the country. But just see the character of our legislation; here is a man intrusted with an immense amount of public money, and no means provided by which he shall be made reponsible for its proper disposition. Not the shadow of a law, Sir!

Mr. BLUNT—That is the question in dispute.

Mr. WHITING—He has given security.

Mr. PURDY—As Chamberlain.

A SUPERVISOR—But not as County Treasurer.

Mr. PURDY—I say, gentlemen, that we shall not have discharged our duty to the public, and to our constituents, unless we see to it whether or not Mr. PLATT is to give his bond as County Treasurer. I have the highest respect for the gentleman himself. I have the utmost confidence in his honesty, but I do insist that no consideration should deter us from having the matter settled at once by agreeing, in a friendly way, upon a case, and sending it to the proper tribunal for ultimate decision. I think, however, that the case on our side should be intrusted to some legal gentleman who differs with the counsel previously employed by us to give his opinion—(Mr. BRONSON)—in regard to the construction of the law. He (Mr. P.) hoped that a request to employ other counsel would be made to the Board and agreed to.

Mr. BLUNT said the only thing in the way was that the Committee, on presenting their report, had no further power. The matter then lay exclusively with the Board, to whom the Committee's report would be referred.

Mr. PURDY—But the Committee can make that recommendation.

Mr. BLUNT—Oh, of course.

Mr. WHITING—I beg the liberty of submitting to the Committee the propriety of stating the legal ground, in that report, on which our case is based. If the law is so plain that the wayfarer may read, then I should certainly be wanting in respect to so intelligent a Board if I supposed them capable of pressing a point which, in my opinion, and to the commonest apprehension, is clearly against the statute. And I would say to the gentleman that, if the matter be referred to any lawyer of any standing, and the act be decided adversely, I shall consent to give up the case.

Mr. BLUNT said he would report all the facts.

Mr. SMITH ELY expressed his satisfaction at the adoption of the proposition to make a joint case, and refer the matter to the Courts for adjustment.

Mr. BLUNT said he had invited Mayor WOOD to be present, but was informed, in reply, that the Mayor was obliged to attend a Committee at 2 o'clock P. M., on "The Harlem Bridge case," and, after that, another at 3 P. M. It was supposed that the Mayor could give some information in regard to the percentage business, or, if not, that he might put the Committee in possession of the names of some gentlemen from whom reliable intelligence on this subject might be derived. The Mayor, however, had expressed his readiness to attend on any other occasion on which the Committee might deem it fit to meet, and communicate everything he knew that might aid them in their investigation of the matter in hand.

The Committee adjourned, with the understanding that they should meet at the call of the Chairman.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ORDER FOR NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINES, &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the petition of Lorenzo Moses to have a fine of $250 remitted for making an excavation without proper authority, he not being the really guilty party, was granted. A resolution to reduce the salary of the Corporation Attorney to $2,500, and to withdraw from him all fees, &c., was referred, as was also a resolution to increase the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner and Chief Clerk laid over.

Several bills for fitting up polls in various districts were referred. An appropriation of $2,000 for the Fire Department was laid over.

The veto of the Mayor against the delivery of Engine Company No. 35 to David Fitzgerald, who claims to have been elected Foreman, was, on motion of Alderman GENET, taken up and passed, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor.

A report in favor of a sewer in Fifth-street, from First to Second avenues, was adopted. Also a report adverse to opening Seventy-fourth street through the grounds now occupied by the Orphan Asylum, but confirming the opening from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road, the same being introduced by Mr. GENET. The tax on the Jewish Church in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-sixth street, was remitted, amounting to $141. A sewer was ordered in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt street. A resolution to repair the house of Engine Company No. 44, at an expense not exceeding $600, without contract, was opposed by Alderman OWENS, and referred. The cellar of the house occupied by Engine Company No. 17, was ordered to be dug out to a depth of ten feet, at an expense of $250. The Street Commissioner was directed to purchase a steam-engine for Company No. 8 at an expense of $4,800, by resolution, without contract, the same to be built by Messrs. Silsbury, Menzies & Co. A steam-engine was also donated to Hose Company No. 57, at a cost of $3,500, to be built by the Amoskeag Company, without contract.

The resolution from the Councilmen, to pay each of their clerks $250 extra compensation for services rendered during the year 1860, was adopted.

No. 2 Engine Company was honored with the donation of a steam-engine, at an expense of $4,880, the same to be built by Silsbury, Menzies & Co. Hose Company No. 14 was donated a hose-carriage, the same to be furnished without contract, which honor was violently opposed by Aldermen OWENS, and supported by Alderman BRADY. The latter gentleman stated that the experience of past years justified the assertion that engines or hose-carriages built by contract never had done one-quarter of the service of those built without that provision; and he cited instances where carriages built by contract, at a nominally small price, had cost in a year three times their original cost in repairs. The no-contract resolution was finally carried.

A report of the Fire Commissioners, expelling certain members of the Fire Department for riotous and disorderly conduct, excited a great amount of feeling, almost every member having some friend to serve, whose expulsion he was anxious to prevent, and the consequence was that the action of the Commissioners was nullified.

The sum of $35,000 was by resolution transferred from the appropriation for grooving pavements to that for street-cleaning, and the sum of $8,200 from the same appropriation for the payment of the salaries of Aldermen and Councilmen.

A new house was ordered for Engine Company No. 31, to be built by contract.

The Board then got into a squabble on motions to adjourn, which were repeated at brief intervals, but which seemed only to waste time.

The owners of the Bloomingdale line of stages were required to pay the full license fee of $20 per stage, instead of $5 heretofore paid, and the Board, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned until Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE MAYOR VETOES SUNDRY RAILROAD GRANTS—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR CLEANING STREETS—SCARCITY OF WASHINGTON'S STATUES.

There was a full attendance of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the President in the Chair.

The resolution to concur with the Board of Aldermen in transferring $35,000 from the appropriation for grooving Broadway to replenishing the exhausted funds of the City Inspector's Department, was opposed by Mr. PINCKNEY, who said that the City Inspector's Department had already spent $300,000 for street cleaning which could have been done by contract for half that sum. Too many of the members of the Board were interested in the business of street cleaning, and although he had confidence in the honesty of the City Inspector, yet he was compelled to pursue the course he did to save his neck from the guillotine of his Honor the Mayor. In conclusion, he said that the proposed transfer of this appropriation was in palpable violation of the Charter.

Mr. SHAW advocated the passage of the resolution on the ground that the City was never in a more filthy condition than at present, and the interests of the public demanded that this filth should not be allowed to remain longer in the streets. He did not believe that $35,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. The resolution passed by a vote of 20 to 1.

The following veto message was received from the Mayor and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

VETO.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: A series of resolutions granting permission to the Third Avenue Railroad Company to lay a branch-track in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, westerly from the Third-avenue, and a side-track in the Bowery, between Fifth and Sixth streets; also, a double track in Seventieth-street, from the present track in Third-avenue, westerly in the Fifth-avenue, and a branch track in Tryon Row; also, directing the Street Commissioner to cause the Third Avenue Railroad Company to lay an additional track westerly of their present tracks in Park Row, and granting permission to lay an additional track westerly of those now laid at the terminus of the Park; also, granting permission to pave the space within the outer rails of their road with small cobble-stone from Fifth-street to Harlem river, and repealing all resolutions or acts inconsistent therewith, is returned to your Honorable Body without my approval. My objections to the resolutions, are:

First—That it appears that these measures conferring very ample and valuable privileges on the Third-avenue Railroad Company passed both Boards on the same evening without any reference to a Committee having been had, or any notice which might have enabled the owners of property thereby affected, or others interested to lay their remonstrances against the same before your honorable body. Such hasty legislation can only be justified by urgent public necessities that admit of no delay, but in a case like the present, a reasonable opportunity should, in my judgment, always be afforded parties to present objections before the Common Council. The number and respectability of those who have advised me of their opposition to these resolutions would alone be sufficient to justify my returning the same, that they might obtain a hearing.

Secondly—It does not appear that the application has been made by any person except those interested in or acting on behalf of the Company, which enjoys a lucrative franchise, now sought to be enlarged.

Thirdly—The owners on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street have recently paid a heavy assessment for regulating that street, which will enure to the benefit of the Railroad Company without any contribution on its part. This is manifestly inequitable.

Fourthly—Whether the fee of the streets is in the City, or in the property owners, the latter possess such rights that the use of the streets should not be granted without their consent. It is represented to me by a large majority, if not the whole of the property owners, both on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Seventieth-street, in the vicinity of the line where tracks are authorized to be laid, that the value of their property will be seriously deteriorated thereby. Such a deterioration should not be made by public authority without regard to the wishes of the owners, unless compensation is secured.

Fifthly—The appropriation of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near the shore of the Harlem River, will interfere with the landing of the Harlem steamboats, thus impeding a channel of traffic and thoroughfare, and, perhaps, involving the City in litigation.

Sixthly—Crossing the track of the Harlem Railroad Company at Seventieth-street is represented as an infringement on the vested rights of that Company which have been sanctioned by the Common Council, and might also lead to an expensive law-suit.

While I acknowledge the great accommodation afforded the public by the running of the cars of this Company on the great thoroughfare of the eastern section of the island, the Company possess already facilities for conducting its operations as extensive as those of other City Railroad Companies. I should regret if the Common Council, by partial legislation, should give a precedent that might hereafter be used to justify further invasions of the rights of the municipality which its members represent.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences, to whom was referred the resolution of the Board of Aldermen appropriating $2,000 for the purchase of the "Statue of Washington" now standing in the Park, reported in favor of concurring with the other Board. Their reasons for thus concurring are given in the following language:

"Statues of the 'Father of our Country' are very few in the United States, and your Committee feel that an opportunity like the present should not be allowed to pass. They therefore recommend a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of the resolution."

The report was laid over.

Adjourned to Thursday evening.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A SWINDLING HACKMAN PUNISHED.

A day or two since Mrs. R. MacDonough, with two children, arrived from Charleston, whence she had come by railroad, and engaged a hack-driver named George Pinckney to drive her from the dépôt to the Brandreth Hotel, for $1. After the lady and family were seated in the carriage, the Jehu advised her not to go to the Brandreth Hotel, as it was not a proper place for ladies. Being a stranger in the City, she received his words as truth, and when he urged the Lafarge House as the best she could select, and where she could be accommodated for $1 per day, she allowed him to drive her there. She was very speedily informed as to the terms of the house, and Pinckney then volunteered to take her to the Westchester House, on the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, where, with her children and baggage, she was soon deposited. After staying a day or two, she called for her bill, being desirous of leaving the City, and among the items was a charge of $2 50 paid for hack hire. She tendered the amount of her bill, with $1 for hack hire, which was refused, and a clerk of the House, to make assurance doubly sure, removed from the carriage in waiting one of her trunks, as security for the charge of $2 50, which had been paid to Pinckney. Mrs. MacDonough at once made her appeal to the First Marshal, Col. Burnham, who, after hearing her statement, directed the arrest of the hackman, which was speedily effected. On being confronted with that official, he at once acknowledged the corn—owned up that he had charged and received $2 50 for a service which he had engaged to perform for $1, and was required to pay $10 as a fine for his rascality, and to see the lady's trunk restored to her. Having complied with these orders, he was permitted to depart, with an admonition to cypher up the amount of his profits by the transaction.

MOCK AUCTIONEERS AND A VICTIM.

Readers of New-York papers are so habituated to the perusal daily of complaints against "Mock Auctioneers," the records of their diurnal rascalities are passed over with a shrug of pity for the victims. The general impression obtains that all of the "mock auctioneers" are confined to the lower portion of Broadway, Park-row and Chatham-street, but a case which came before the First Marshal yesterday demonstrates that they have no special locality, but settle wherever they are likely to find persons anxious for bargains. On Friday, a party noticed in the papers an advertisement of a furnished house to be sold out in West Eleventh-street, quite ignoring the fact that the same advertisement had been published daily for months past, and that the stock of furniture in that house must have been extravagantly large. However, he went there, and as he was about commencing housekeeping, he bid off two beds—one represented as a feather bed, the other as a hair mattrass. For these he paid somewhat over $18, and had them carted home, exuberant with joy at having realized such bargains. The test of examination, however, resulted in the discovery that the feather beds were filled with *flocks*, and the hair mattrass with hogs bristles. Of course, any remedy against the auctioneer was out of the question, and an appeal was made to the first Marshal, who unfortunately could afford no relief beyond the public exposure of the fraud, which may deter others from seeking bargains in that "elegantly furnished house in West Eleventh-street, whose occupant is about to leave for Europe."

A familiarity with the auction laws of many years standing on the part of the reporter, enables him to state a few facts to bargain-hunters, which they will do well to remember.

The original State law authorizing sales by auction, requires a bond from the auctioneer in the sum of $10,000, the condition of which is, that the auctioneer shall pay into the State Treasury the amount levied on dutiable goods. These duties have been paid by our leading auctioneers for years past, generally under protest, and it is claimed that in view of the unconstitutionality of the law imposing this tax, there is due now to the City of New-York over *seventeen millions* of dollars illegally exacted from her merchants. At the time when one of the Assembly Districts of New-York was represented by Hon. Harry Howard, afterwards Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, he carried through the Legislature a law compelling all auctioneers to take out a City license, giving bonds in the sum of $2,000 in addition to the State bonds. That law has proved the safeguard of all the mock auctioneers in the City, for it not only makes no provision in the way of penalty for not giving the bond or taking out the license, but imposes no penalty for any infraction of the law, and it has been decided by at least one Comptroller of the State, that a party who had duly filed his State bond could not be compelled to give a bond to the City, or if he did, and his license under the City law was revoked, he could not be prevented from selling under the State law.

These sales at furnished houses are generally advertised in the most extravagant terms, and in each case the finest thoroughfares are selected. This game has been played now many months. The houses are filled with the cheapest and poorest, but most showy furniture, and any one who is dupe enough to make a real bid, rarely finds any one to go beyond him. The whole auction system needs a thorough revision and reconstruction, and no parties will hail it with more delight than those who conduct their business on honorable principles.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday completed the canvass of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Aldermanic Districts. No material errors were discovered. The canvass will be continued to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that the number of deaths in the City during the week ending on Saturday last, was 338, viz: Men, 81; women, 81; boys, 82, and girls, 94—being a decrease of 71 on the week previous, and less 73 than during the corresponding week of 1859, of whom 141 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases and causes were—Apoplexy 5; bleeding, 2; do. from lungs, 2: bronchitis 8; aneurism, 2; asthma 2; consumption 46; cancer, 3; do. of breast, 2; stomach, 1; congestion of brain 7; do. liver, 1; lungs, 5; convulsions, infantile, 18; croup, 8; debility, adult, 4; do. infantile 9; dropsy 6; do. in head 11; dyspepsia, 2; diarrhœa 3; diphtherite 7; dysentery 2; fever, scarlet 29; do. typhoid, 3; do typhus, 3; heart disease, 7; inflammation of bowels, 6; do. brain, 10; do. liver, 3; lungs 32; do. stomach, 5; marasmus, adult, 4; do infantile, 14; small-pox, 6; ; burned or scalded, 4; casualties 7; delirium tremens, 2; old age, 7. Nativity—United States 204; Ireland 86; Germany 18; England 12; Scotland 2; France, 5; Prussia, 2; British America, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland 1 each.

THE COOPER UNION AND ITS EVENING CLASSES IN PHONOGRAPHY, MUSIC AND RHETORIC.—Mr. MELLISH, a phonographic reporter, gave a lecture on Phonography on Saturday evening in the Chemical lecture-room of the Cooper Union, which was largely attended by an interested audience of the young men of the evening classes. Dr. GUILLMETTE, the professor of music, is also conducting a large music class of young men and women, which has made great progress, and will shortly give a concert by way of exhibiting their powers. Many fine voices are there under cultivation. The Debating Society and Reading-room are well attended, as are also the Academy of Design for women and the drawing and other classes for men and boys.

THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—The case of LEEDS, charged with purloining letters from the Post-office, was resumed before United States Commissioner BETTS. The prosecution after taking some little testimony, rested, and the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

LECTURE ON THE UNION.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute, on the causes and cure of our present political dangers, and will review Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Thanksgiving Sermon.

REV. DR. FLETCHER'S LECTURE POSTPONED.—The lecture on "Italy and GARIBALDI," advertised to be delivered last evening, was postponed to Friday evening next, in consequence of the storm.

Annual Meeting of the Representatives of the Fire Department.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, was held last evening at Fireman's Hall. Full delegations were in attendance from all the Companies in the City. WM. A. WOODHULL, the President, occupied the chair. The Wade tablet Committee reported that the expense of the cenotaph was $885 72, which amount had been fully subscribed and paid. The report was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered to the Committee. The further consideration of reports was dispensed with, in order to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The annual report of the Trustees and of the Treasurer was presented, read and approved. The decrease in the receipts of the Department, in view of its increasing claims for pensions, &c., was referred to with regret. A special meeting was ordered for a week from Thursday. WM. H. WICKHAM received the nomination for President, and obtained 202 out of 215 votes. On taking the chair he was warmly received. He made a brief address, thanking the Board for the honor conferred, and promising to administer the duties of the office to the best of his ability. The following were the officers elected:

For Vice-President—ALBERT J. DELATOUR.

For Secretary—JOHN R. PLATT. [Mr. MOUNTJOY received 114 to 117 votes for PLATT. On motion of the latter, Mr. PLATT's election was made unanimous.]

For Treasurer—JOHN H. GILES. Mr. GILES addressed the delegates upon the financial condition of the Department, which is not as good as it was at the last annual meeting.

For Collector—DAVID THEALL.

For Trustees for three years—ZOPHAR MILLS, JAMES BARMORE and HENRY A. BARR.

The total receipts for the year were	$30,897 29
Expenditures	30,212 56
Balance in Bank	$684 73
PERMANENT FUND:	
Five shares Manhattan Bank stock	250 00
Loaned on B. and M., including trust funds	97,000 00
Total	$97,250 00

The Board then adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut.-Col. Hardee, of the U. S. Army; G. P. Moores and lady, of Baltimore; Col. Crocker, of Milwaukee; C. H. Rundell, and Paul J. Semmes, of the U. S. Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. F. W. Lander and N. H. West, "Overland route;" J. Cheney, of Virginia; A. D. Linley, of North Carolina; Capt. J. W. Smith, of the steamship *Cahawba*; Col. H. D. Burkett, of South Carolina; J. H. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, and H. Benson, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Hepburn and lady, of Philadelphia; Julius Movins, of Buffalo; Dr. Brolarky, of Philadelphia; and F. M. Horsey, of South Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. M. Phinney and family, and B. Fernandez, of Cuba, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Capt. W. C. Stout, of Huntington, and President H. King, of Albany, are at the New-York Hotel.

Police Reports.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.

Yesterday, Capt. George F. Lemon, who recently commanded a steamboat plying between this City and Long Branch, was arrested upon an affidavit made by Mrs. Ophelia Taylor, widow of the late Joseph S. Taylor, formerly Street Commissioner of this City, charging him with having ruined her, under the declaration that he was a single man, and a promise of marriage. Since the accomplishment of his purpose, she has discovered that he was not a single man at the time, and that his wife is still living. She also says that she is now confined to her house from sickness, and that she does not anticipate an entire recovery for six weeks to come. Upon her affidavit he was arraigned before Judge WELSH, and denied that he was guilty of the crime charged, but the magistrate required him to give bail in the sum of $1,500, pending further investigation. He found a bondsman in Mr. Smithson, a magistrate of Staten Island. A day or two ago an elderly lady residing in the same house with Mrs. Taylor, saw a hat upon the hall table, which she supposed to belong to the captain, and being opposed to his visiting the house, she threw it into the sink. She was mistaken, however, for it was subsequently discovered that the hat belonged to the physician of Mrs. Taylor. The unfortunate doctor was obliged to go home bare-headed.

A RUFFIANLY BOARDING PARTY.

Early on Sunday morning a gang of boarding-house runners went to the Russian bark *Kave*, lying in the stream off the Battery, and took possession of the vessel. They attacked the officers and gave them a terrible beating, after which they compelled five of the seamen to go ashore with them. The object, undoubtedly, in stealing the sailors, is to play the old trick of shipping them upon another vessel for the purpose of obtaining the advance wages. Capt. Todd, of the Harbor Police, has entered upon a search for the ruffians.

BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND.

On Sunday night Officer Dixon, of the Sixth Ward, took to the New-York Hospital a woman named Catharine Kelly, who was in a dangerous condition in consequence of a terrible beating inflicted by her brutal husband. The poor woman lived at the corner of Centre and Worth streets, and on the night in question Owen Kelly, her husband, came home drunk and beat her on the head with a chair. He was afterwards arrested and sent to prison.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Slave Bark Cora—Escape of the Chief Mate from Custody.

The slave bark *Cora* arrived at this port on Saturday, and anchored at the Navy-yard at 4 o'clock P. M. The day of the week and the lateness of the hour of arrival prevented the formal surrender of the prize and of the prisoners to the United States Marshal. Accordingly, Sailing master EASTMAN and his officers, who came home in charge, retained nominal custody of the vessel and of the three mates, intending at the first opportunity on Monday to hand them over to the United States authorities. What amount of restraint, if any, was practiced towards the prisoners during the day does not appear, but at night they were placed in close quarters below. FREDERICKS, the first mate, was locked in a stateroom on Sunday night. On Monday morning when the door was opened it was discovered that he was gone. It is stated that he made his exit through the port-hole or side-light which ventilated and lighted his state-room. That he should have attempted so hazardous an experiment as to swim ashore in the icy state of the water, seems incredible, but, it is said, no strange boat was seen alongside during the night. The vessel is anchored some two hundred yards from the nearest wharf. A small boy was passed through the hole, which is considered as evidence that the prisoner might have gone that way. Report of the escape was made to the authorities, and Marshal RYNDERS, during the day, took WILSON and OLSEN into custody, and they were committed to the Tombs. The Marshal says his deputies, who have a description of FREDERICKS, are in pursuit of him. Heavy odds are offered that he will not be found. The examination of the two remaining prisoners will take place to-day before a United States Commissioner.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN THE NORTH!

WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!

DUNDEE, Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the $60 size, and is now owned by FRED. SMITH, jeweler. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out he was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe—watches all ticking, and bank-bills all right. I have a $5 bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it.

Yours, truly,

D. E. BEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH!

HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAVE THEM!

ALBANY, Geo., Dec. 3, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. CRUMMEY some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.

Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?

Yours, respectfully,

L. C. SHAW.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

For croup, scarlatina or small-pox, use HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. They are a positive remedy, and as such prescribed by the best physicians with unfailing success in the most virulent types of these diseases.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active and 1c. higher; sales 23,000 bushels at 70c @71c. for No. 1; 67c @67½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm; sales, 9,000 bushels at 27c.@28c., in store. OATS dull. *Receipts*—2,300 bbls. Flour, 12,500 bush. Wheat, 9,000 bush. Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York scarce, and nominally 9@10 ⅌ cent. premium; bankers generally refuse to sell.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR dull and depressed; Howard-street and Ohio superfine held at $4 62½—the latter sold to-day at $4 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; red $1 05@$1 15; white $1 10@$1 35. CORN dull; new white and yellow, 45c.@55c.; old 60c.@61c. PROVISIONS nominal. MESS PORK, $17. LARD, 10½c. WHISKY dull at 17½c.@18c.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 10.

Weather more mild and threatens rain. FLOUR in steady demand. WHEAT—No sales. CORN, in lots, 65c. BARLEY less active; sales 2,000 bushels State four-rowed at 70c. WHISKY, 17c.; sales 123 bbls. HOGS at dépôt lower and heavy; State, 6⅜c., and choice, 6½c.@6⅝c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

COTTON quiet but firm; sales, to-day, 700 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 10.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 66½; Reading Railroad, 15⅜; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 9⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35½. Sight Exchange on New-York, 2½@1½ ⅌ cent.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Zulu, from Kingston, Jam.—Mr. McDowall, Mr. and Mrs. Pouzlin, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Baiz, Mr. Mends, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Ramos, 2 Misses Ramos, 3 Masters Ramos.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Henry Missroon, Col. J. Legare, F. Richards, C. H. West, W. M. Guy, R. Swafield, D. Levi, T. M. Horsey, E. Eddy, Capt. Morehouse, J. J. Vanderheyden, A. Thompson, T. M. Cash, W. Canfield, H. T. Knapp, 2 Misses Perry, W. Neal, H. Neal, Prof. Ranuf, J. Y. Ayer, E. S. Clark, W. P. Clark, C. H. Croswell and lady, Miss J. Gleason, W. F. McKenzie, Miss C. Carroll, and 24 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises.... 6 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 45 | Gov. Island. 7 34 | Hell Gate.... 8 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Ships S. Greenman, Webber, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Nicolina, (Austrian,) Queenstown and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; Constitution, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Brigs Lilian, Bailey, Sierra Leone, E. A. Ball; Jessie, Percy, St. Johns, N. F., W. E. Greene & Currie; Panola, Plumer, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Hidalgo, Whittemore, Cienfuegos, Simpson & Mayhew.

Schooners Lequine, Elliott, Barbadoes, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Montezuma, Gross, Antigua, J. & G. Knox & Co.; Emily, Nickerson, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Margaret, Henson, Petersburgh, J. Cole; Plymouth Rock, Ryder, Boston, Dayton & Co; W. H. Smith, Scott, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; H. S. Bell, Murchill, Calais, Simpson & Mayhew; Mountain Avenue, Berry, Sisal, T. B. Chase; W. T. Emerson, Gross, Antigua, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Phenix, Shepperd, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Dec. 9, at 6 P. M., signalized steamship State of Georgia, and at 6¾ P. M., steamship Augusta, both bound to Savannah.

Steamship Zulu, (Br.,) Goodwin, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Thomas Sharks, Grumley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Sidell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Louisa Kilham, (of Boston,) White, Iquique, Peru, 115 ds., with nitrate soda and copper to John Randall & Co.; vessel to G. G. Hobson. From the Equator to Bermuda, experienced light winds and calms, and had heavy weather since crossing the Gulf Stream.

Bark Czarina, (new,) Means, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp; vessel to Peck & Church. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark E. A. Chase, Chase, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Had heavy weather.

Brig Melaine, (Br., of Quebec,) Peillon, Quebec 25 ds., with oats to order. Had very heavy weather, lost maintopsail yard, stove bulwarks, split sails, and sprung a leak.

Brig Neptune, (Oldenburg,) Drees, Sunderland 50 ds., with coal to Henning & Gosling. Had heavy westerly gales the latter part of the passage.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br.) Kavanagh, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with pickets to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Fosca Helena, (Dutch galliot,) Kidder, Amsterdam and Texel Oct. 29, with mdse. to Funch & Meinke.

Brig Harriet, (Br.,) Congdon, Maitland, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Laura, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., 22 ds., with laths to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Hawes, Rockland 7 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Brig Alamore, Small, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, Potter, St. Mark's 11 ds., with cotton to Brodie & Pettes. Experienced heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Kate Walker, (of Bangor,) Gulliver, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to J. Holmes.

Schr. G. D. King, Wooster, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. J. P. Ross, ——, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Ann E. Glover, Robinson, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to W. B. Scranton.

Schr. S. King, Clendennan, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. R. A. Perry, Stubbs, Bucksport 6 ds., with lumber to E. D. Fulsom.

Schr. Joseph Fish, Bickmore, St. George, Me., for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Colorado, Sheppard, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Citizen, Mitchill, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.
Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Glover, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. Niantic, Barber, Taunton, 2 ds., with nails.
Schr. E. Watten, Dibble, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Granite Lodge, Tarr, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. W. Thompson, Hall, Saco 4 ds., with heading.
Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Buckling, Rockland 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Florence, Jameson, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Pereau, Norwich 2 ds.
Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 ds., mdse.
Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence 2 ds., mdse.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 2 ds., mdse.
Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence 2 ds.

SAILED—Ship London, for London.

WIND—During the day, S. E., with hail and rain; at 10 P. M., S. W.

Below.

Bark Honduras, Bates, from Belize, Hon., to J. T. Alexandre.

Bark John Wesley, Wright, Bordeaux Oct. 20.

Brig Will-o'-the Wisp.—By pilot boat Jane, No. 1.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Arr. steamers Wm. Jenkins, Baltimore; Ben De Ford, do.; Massachusetts, Charleston; barks Manhattan, Savannah; Howland, Mobile; Catalpa, Havana; Col. Ledyard, Apalachicola; brigs Mautasket, Bonaire; R. W. Packer, Turks Island; Undaunted, St. Martin's; Exemplar, Glasgow.

HAMPTON ROADS, Dec. 10—Arr. ship Annie Bowen, Manila Aug. 17, Angier Sept. 23, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 24, with sugar, hemp and dyewood; ship Noonday, 85 ds. from Callao; ship Princess, 110 ds. from Callao; Greyhound, 56 ds. from Rio, coffee to order.

Miscellaneous.

The French brigantine Ville de Blaye, from Rum Key, bound to Bordeaux, put into Fayal Oct. 18, with loss of captain and 2 men by fever.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The schr. Mary J. Hoyt, from New-York Nov. 2, bound to Cette, was abandoned Dec. 6, in lat. 40 20, lon. 70. The crew have arrived here. The M. J. H. was built at Camdem, N. J., in 1855, 300 tons, rated A1½, and was owned by J. W. Starr, of Camdem. (By telegraph.)

Foreign Ports.

PORT ROYAL, Jam.—Arr., Nov. 1, schr. Central America, Collins, New-York; 2d, brigs Isabella, Jewett, Bangor, Me.; Herbert, Jordan, Philadelphia; Caroline, ——, New-York, for Navy Bay, in distress, dismasted; 3d, Josephus, ——, Baltimore: 5th, Handy, Handy, Boston; 6th, Los Amigos, Brownlow, New-York: 18th, schr. Flem, Falmouth, Jam.

Sld., Nov. 8, brig Herbert, Jordan, Falmouth, Jam.; schr. Petrel, Shanks, New-York; 10th, Central America, Collins, Montego Bay; brigs Josephus, Wilson, Mexico; 12th, Handy, Handy, Florida; 22d, Los Amigos, Brownlow, Norfolk; 27th, C. Hopkins, Namor, Navassa.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a full, fresh breast of milk, having lost her own baby, would take a respectable person's baby to nurse; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 139 East 23d-st., second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.